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THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

Quarterly Record.

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AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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PRICE TWOPENCE.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Committee desire to express their grateful thanks to Mrs. Colonel Bewes, for 35 garments made by a ladies' working party; to Mrs. Ellis, for 9 pairs of knitted socks; to Mrs. Wyse, for 6 garments made by the village children of Halford, Shepston-on-Stour; to Mrs. Wheler, for 2 parcels of useful ready-made clothing; to Mrs. Geo. Lush, for a parcel of clothing; to Miss Gaisford, for some books; to Miss Steedman, for 2 dozen boys' shirts, 3 dozen petticoats, and 7 Nos. of Band of Hope Review; to Miss Bertie, for a parcel of clothing; to Mrs. Ditmas, for a parcel of odds and ends, and for a parcel of very useful new clothing; to Miss Thompson, for 4 pairs of boots; to Lady Rawlinson, for a parcel of clothing and 2 Bibles; to the Rev. P. Shepherd, for a parcel of books; to Miss E. M. Chancellor, for a box of new clothes; to Anonymous, for 2 dresses. The Committee also desire to express their hearty thanks to the Committees of the Religious Tract Society and the Sunday School Union, for a most generous supply of Almanacks and Scripture Cards, which have been distributed with great pleasure amongst the local schools.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The **PUBLIC MEETING** will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, May 7th, 1886, at Exeter Hall. The Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock, by SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq. Among the Speakers will be the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London; Ven. Archdeacon Richardson, Christ Church, Camberwell; Rev. Dr. Murphy, Crouch Hill Presbyterian Church; Rev. William Cuff, Shoreditch Tabernacle.

A CHOIR of 600 SCHOOL CHILDREN will sing from 6.30 and during the Evening, under the direction of Mr. JOSEPH PROUDMAN.

Tickets for Seats, which will be reserved until 6.45, may be had on application to the Secretaries, 56, Paternoster Row, London; or at the various places of worship throughout the Metropolis.

The **ANNIVERSARY SERMONS** will be preached as follows:—

On Sunday Morning, April 4th, at Eleven, by the Rev. GORDON CALTHROP, M.A., in St. Augustine's, Highbury.

On Friday, May 21st by the Rev. NEVILE SHERBROOKE, of Portman Chapel, Baker Street, in St. Mary Aldermary, Queen Victoria Street, at 1.15 p.m.

And on Sunday Morning, May 30th, at 11 o'clock, in Horbury Chapel, Notting Hill, by the Rev. SAMUEL G. GREEN, D.D.

The **MISSIONARY BREAKFAST** will be held in Cannon Street Hotel, on Tuesday, May 18th, at 9 a.m, under the Presidency of FRANK A. BEVAN, Esq. Tickets, Half-a-Crown each, may be had of the Secretaries.

LEWIS BORRETT WHITE, D.D.
SAMUEL G. GREEN, D.D. } *Secretaries.*

THE 'ONE TUN' RAGGED SCHOOL,

OLD PYE STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Formerly The 'One Tun' Public-house, Perkin's Rents, Westminster.

Late Patron from the commencement in 1857,

The late EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

HAS BEEN ARRANGED FOR

Tuesday Evening, June 1st, 1886, at 6.30 punctually.

SIR R. W. CARDEN, Vice-President,

Will (D.V.) PRESIDE.

The School Prize will be given to the young servants, male and female, with good characters, formerly Scholars at the School.

Prizes will also be given for the Flowers reared by the School children in their poor homes; also to the Industrial Classes for Shoe-mending, Flower-making, &c. Singing by the Infants, Scripture repetitions by Girls and Boys, &c.

THE OPERATIONS COMPRISE:—

Day School for Girls and Infants (Plain Needlework, Marking, Cookery, &c., taught).

Day School for Boys (Industrial Classes, &c.). These Schools are approved by the School Board.

A Night School three times a week.

Sunday Schools for Boys, Girls, and Infants, morning and afternoon.

A Juvenile Sabbath Band.

A Band of Hope, commenced in March, 1860.

A Mothers' Meeting, Shoe Club, and Penny Bank.

A Youths' Institute for Working Lads in work, with Educational, Bible, and Geometry Classes, Drum and Fife Band, Library, Penny Bank, Swimming, Chess, &c.

Country Visits for three weeks each of School children. 56 were sent during 1885.

A Midday Prayer Meeting every Wednesday, at one o'clock, commenced in 1860.

A Men's Bible Class on Sunday afternoon, from 3 to 5.

A Sunday Evening Mission Service, from 6.30 to 8, and Prayer Meeting.

A Bible Woman, who visits all connected with the 'One Tun' Mission.

A Blind Bible Reader, who reads the Scriptures in the Courts and Lanes of the Metropolis, and conducts the Sunday Afternoon Bible Class with much acceptance to the members.

The Dwelling House in Old Pye Street and St. Ann's Lane, known as Westminster Buildings, erected and opened in July, 1866, for Sixty-one families of the *poorest* class. Rents from 1s. 9d. for a single room, 3s. for two rooms, 4s. 3d. for three rooms. (*This is self-supporting*, paying 3 per cent. on mortgage.)

Treasurer, Mr. A. J. WOODHOUSE, 1, Hanover Square, W.

Hon. Secretary, ADELINE BARKER HARRISON, 32, Eaton Terrace, Eaton Square, S.W. (formerly 78, Coleshill St.), who will thankfully receive any donations that may be kindly sent.

FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN
YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS.

CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED.

EDWARD W. THOMAS, Secretary of the

HOMES and REFUGE for the PROTECTION and RESCUE of YOUNG WOMEN and GIRLS,

Earnestly solicits Contributions in aid of this Mission of Mercy.

For nearly 30 years the Committee have continued to give prompt succour to the Friendless and Fallen.

There have been admitted to the Homes more than 10,000.

To the Open-all-Night Refuge more than ... 11,000.

The Inmates are fed, lodged, clothed, and trained to habits of industry, virtue, and religion.

The work is carried on absolutely dependent upon voluntary contributions.

The benefits conferred are not confined to young women belonging to the metropolis. The great majority have been country girls and orphans. Cases have been received belonging by birth to every part of the United Kingdom; and it will probably be so in the future.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Bankers—Lloyds, Barnetts, & Bosanquet's (Limited), City, 60, Lombard Street; West Branch, 54, St. James Street; Francis Nicholls, Esq., of the Committee, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.; or by

EDWARD W. THOMAS,

200, Euston Road, N.W. *Secretary,*

Second Edition, "Twenty-five Years' Labour on Behalf of the Friendless and Fallen," published by John F. Shaw & Co., 48, Paternoster Row, E.C. 2s. 6d. Profits to be devoted to the support of the Homes.

From a photograph by W. J. Orsman, Jun.

THE RAW MATERIAL.

See page 64.

See page 64.

THE RAW MATERIAL.

From a photograph by W. J. Oxenan, Jun.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION QUARTERLY RECORD.

APRIL, 1886.

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

A MUCH-REVERED minister at the East End has long made it a practice, whenever he offers extempore prayer in public, and particularly in Ragged School and Mission Hall, to do as is done in the more systematic services of the Church—namely, to plead for the Royal Family, because, as he remarks, it is so important to foster a spirit of loyalty, and to teach others to pray for Queen and country. This is only a typical instance of what goes on regularly in our Ragged Schools, where the spirit of patriotic loyalty is rightly fostered to the utmost extent. It is well it should be so, for there lives no more hearty sympathiser with the sorrows and woes of the poor than the present large-hearted, womanly occupant of the throne. As far back as 1849 Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort graciously evinced their interest in Ragged Schools by a contribution to the Union of £100. Quite recently, too, a copy of "My Journey in the Highlands" found its way to Mr. George Holland, of the George Yard Ragged School, bearing the honoured autograph of "Victoria," and some of the Princesses have paid visits to the school. Nor have other members of the Royal Family been less sympathetic. The Prince of Wales, years ago, opened the first Industrial Exhibition of the work done in Refuges and Ragged Schools, held at the Agricultural Hall. The Duke of Connaught presided at a festival dinner on behalf of the Field Lane Ragged Schools. Prince Edward of Wales made a good start at the opening of the Shoeblacks' Home in Whitechapel; and the

Princess Louise, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, has just inaugurated the new Ragged School at Deptford. These are only a few of the many considerate acts of practical kindness shown to the movement by the Royal Family. It will now cheer the hearts of the earnest toilers amongst the waifs and strays all over the land to know that the Queen has sent a kind contribution of £50 to the funds of the Union through Sir Henry Ponsonby, who writes:—

"Osborne, January 29th, 1886.

"SIR,—I am commanded by the Queen to inform you that Her Majesty will be happy to send a contribution of £50 to the Ragged School Union. (Signed) "H. PONSONBY.

"John Kirk, Esq."

The press very kindly made the pleasing fact known. The *Lady's Pictorial* thus commented:—"The Ragged School Union of Exeter Hall has been the recipient this week of Her Majesty's thoughtful kindness in the shape of a donation of £50. Not a week passes in which, one way or another, the Palace circle does not manifest its sympathy with the noble cause of philanthropy. Antiquarians reading the papers a century hence will be struck with the frequent mention of the Queen's name in this respect. In former ages the King's hand was supposed to have regally curative powers. We have forgotten that nonsense, and in its place feel that the Crown's kindly touch of tender thought for the poorest of its poor subjects is daily ministering to their direst wants and most sore need."

Word and Work said: "Her Majesty the Queen, by her gift of £50 to the Ragged School Union, has shown her appreciation of the blessings conferred by this Society and its affiliated schools on poor children. Her Majesty, in common with the best of her subjects, both high and low, feels a profound sorrow for the sufferings of poor children, and to the Society that seeks their welfare not only says 'God speed,' but gives a substantial proof of her sympathy."

It may be said with confidence that the hearts of all Ragged School teachers will rejoice, and continue heartily to pray and to sing

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

LAST autumn the Ragged School Union had to mourn the loss of its oldest and truest friend, Lord Shaftesbury, under whose presidency the Union was formed in 1844, and who, after a long life of unwearied labour on behalf of the poor, the suffering, and the oppressed, was called home on October 1st, 1885.

A new President had to be elected, and we have now to record with deep thankfulness that the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen has kindly consented to fill the vacant office, and has become President of the Ragged School Union. The kind acceptance of this position was ratified by his lordship's attendance at the regular monthly meeting of the Committee held at the Society's offices on Friday, February 12th, for the transaction of business. We are glad to be able to present our friends with a portrait of his lordship in this number of our *Quarterly Record*, and we know that many will be pleased to have with it a short sketch of his life.

John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, seventh Earl of Aberdeen, and Viscount Gordon in the peerage of the United Kingdom, is the third son of the fifth Earl, and was born August 3rd, 1847.

The family is of ancient Scottish descent, and its history can be traced back for a long period. The first Earl of Aberdeen was the Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, who in 1682 was raised to the rank of an Earl. The fourth peer of this name has a place in history as a distinguished statesman, and was for some years Prime Minister of Great Britain.

In 1870 the sixth Earl was drowned at sea, and the present Lord Aberdeen succeeded to the title. His lordship's early education was conducted principally under the supervision of private tutors; he was also at the Rev. Mr. Tabor's school at Cheam, and graduated at Oxford.

Our noble President has led a useful and a busy life, having always taken the greatest interest in movements seeking to promote the social and religious welfare of the people. His willingness to help forward such efforts is most marked.

Much of his lordship's time, so far as public duties permit, is spent at the beautiful ancestral home at Haddo, Aberdeenshire, where he takes a keen interest in the condition of the agricultural

labourers and others resident on the Haddo estate, as well as those on the many other estates belonging to the Earl. Under his care their lot has been greatly improved, especially in the way

(From a Photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.)

of better accommodation for the men and their families, many new cottages having been erected. In this and various other ways his lordship's kindly sympathy and earnest desire to promote

the best interests of his tenantry have been shown, and are greatly appreciated. During the trying times of agricultural depression through which the country has been passing of late years, the farmers and other tenants on the estates have found in him a sympathising friend and a willing helper in their difficulties.

In 1877 Lord Aberdeen married the Hon. Isabel Maria, youngest daughter of Baron Tweedmouth, a lady well known for her active interest in all Christian work, and specially in efforts to benefit shop girls and young women in London who stand in need of friendly aid and counsel. Many such have been helped and cheered by her kindly advice and her words of encouragement and sympathy.

Public Life.

Lord Aberdeen has already distinguished himself in public life. In the House of Lords his voice has ever been heard in the cause of justice and equity, and his influence and support given in accordance with the divine principle that "righteousness exalteth a nation." He has always opposed legislation tending to increase Sunday labour, and supported measures in favour of the Sunday closing of public-houses, &c.

In 1880 his lordship was appointed Lord Lieutenant for the County of Aberdeen, and in the following year he became Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. This position he filled in a manner that gave universal satisfaction. He discharged his duties in the Scottish capital with so much urbanity and tact that the citizens of Edinburgh will not soon forget his tenure of office, nor the pleasant gatherings at Holyrood Palace while Lord and Lady Aberdeen were there.

His lordship was also Chairman of the Royal Commission on Railways, and mastered many details of the working of the lines, besides obtaining a vast amount of information concerning the condition of railway men, in whom he has always taken a deep interest, and whose lot he has sought to ameliorate and improve.

But the most difficult public office which the noble Earl has undertaken is that of Lord Lieutenant for Ireland, to which position he has just been appointed.

The acceptance of such a post as that of Viceroy for Ireland

at a critical period like the present indicates the possession of a considerable amount of physical and moral courage. It is a position in which Lord Aberdeen's tact and ability, as well as his ready sympathy for the suffering and distressed, will be conspicuously shown. His genial and courteous bearing will help to smooth the path and clear away some of the many difficulties connected with such an office. The more onerous and trying the duties, the more fully will be displayed those high qualities exhibited in the less exacting positions previously held by Lord Aberdeen.

We note with gladness how favourable has been his lordship's reception in Ireland, and trust that this is the harbinger of better days for the much-troubled Sister Isle.

Religious and Benevolent.

In many ways our President is quietly but effectively aiding in the work of raising the masses, and helping to bring the good news of salvation to the great body of the people.

Evangelistic work has his lordship's hearty sympathy and co-operation. During Messrs. Moody and Sankey's last visit to London Lord Aberdeen was frequently present at their meetings, such efforts having his thorough approval and support. He is chairman of the "Church Parochial Mission Society," and is also connected with the "Open Air Mission" the "Scottish Evangelistic Association," and other directly evangelistic societies.

The Earl's name appears as one of the trustees of the "Homes for Working Girls in London." The hearty interest in the work, and the generous hospitality ever shown by Lord and Lady Aberdeen to the residents in these Homes, is, however, of even greater value than the confidence inspired by his lordship's name as a trustee. On more than one occasion the inmates of the different Homes have spent a pleasant day at Dolles Hill, Willesden, by the kind invitation of the Earl and Countess, and very helpful and happy have been these picnics.

As President of the "Homes for Working Boys in London" he is aiding and encouraging a most useful effort on behalf of poor homeless boys at a critical time of life. Many of these lads, too, have pleasant memories of Dolles Hill.

The friends of work among railway men, who attended the annual meeting of the Railway Mission at Exeter Hall last year, and listened to Lord Aberdeen's cheering words of counsel and his faithful note of warning, when he spoke as chairman of that meeting, will be greatly pleased to learn that this true well-wisher of railway employees has accepted the office of President of the Railway Mission.

The noble lord is also President of the "Home for Little Boys," Farningham, and the "Female Orphans' Home," St. John's Wood, and is associated with the "Pure Literature Society," and also "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and the "East End Juvenile Mission."

His lordship's interest in Missionary efforts is indicated by his occupying the position of President of the "Turkish Missions Aid Society," which seeks to develop and strengthen missions in Biblical lands of the East. He also fills the same office in connection with the "Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society."

As lovers of Ragged School work we rejoice greatly that Lord Aberdeen has not only become President of our Union, but also of the well-known "Field Lane Ragged Schools," with all the extensive operations comprised under that title. The Nelson Street Ragged School workers, too, have on more than one occasion been honoured with an invitation to spend their annual outing at Dolles Hill. Some of the Shoeblack Societies have also been visited by his lordship, who inspected the dormitories and the arrangements of the buildings.

This interest in Ragged Schools is neither sudden nor transient. Many a time has Lord Aberdeen acted for the late Lord Shaftesbury, or stood by his side in the work. He spoke, also, at Lord Shaftesbury's eightieth birthday meeting in the Guildhall, and presided most acceptably on the occasion of the Old Ragged Scholars' Presentation in Exeter Hall last year.

But it would be impossible within the limits of this short sketch to enumerate all the Societies and Institutions in which the Earl of Aberdeen is taking a practical interest, and to which he has given the help of his name and influence. A glance at the list of May Anniversaries affords abundant evidence of the warm personal interest his lordship takes in all Christian work.

Thus briefly have we sought to indicate the salient points in our noble President's career, and we know that every friend of the Union will join us in the prayer that he may long be spared to help forward our grand work; and also that, in his arduous and responsible task in long-distracted Ireland, his exertions may be crowned with success, and that the blessings of peace and prosperity may descend upon the Green Isle.

ARISE AND BUILD!

With surrounding want pressing closely upon Ragged School workers and with general depression of trade, the present seems most inopportune for an appeal for new buildings, and yet in some instances it is found absolutely necessary to add the additional responsibility to the more than ordinary cares which compass the friends of our Ragged School Missions. The geometrician of old confidently said that given a fulcrum for his lever he could move the world. Comparing small things with great, it is absolutely necessary to secure a proper building before the lever of gospel benevolence can be used with effect in many a dark corner in this vast province of houses. The workshop must be secured or all the agencies for good would cease. There are many spots where such missions are greatly needed, and where local friends are taking steps to supply the need; and when the growth of London is considered, the need for additional agencies to minister to the wants of the very poor will cause no surprise.

Whilst thankful for the institution of new efforts, it is doubly important that those which have done long service in neighbourhoods still poor should not be allowed to lapse or to decline in efficiency. This is especially the case with the Nelson Street Ragged School Mission, Toulon Street, Wyndham Road, Camberwell, which has a history as far back as the dawn of the century.

As we write we have before us the lease of this building, dated 1810, and, through the kindness of Miss Edwards, who has maintained an unbroken connection with the school since the year 1829, we are able to give to our readers a picture of the school as it appeared in the year 1826, it being then recommenced as an Infant Day School, on the broad lines of the later Ragged School, namely, that religious instruction be given to the children adapted to their infant capacities, and founded on those doctrines of Christianity respecting which real Christians are agreed.

The house with the trees was the residence of the master, who

received a salary of £52 per year. The central building was the school, and the house attached was the one in which the notorious Greenacre and his wife committed the brutal murder which darkens the annals of crime. The street, then called Windmill Lane, was soon altered to Nelson Street, which name it retained until some months since, when it was capriciously altered to Toulon Street.

It is not our purpose now to give a detailed history of this old-established work, as that was done fully in these pages for 1878. It is there stated that the Ragged School proper was formed in 1849 by Mr. T. E. Crabb, since which time there has been an unbroken service of agencies for the social, moral, and spiritual wants of this needy district.

The frontispiece, with the raw material spontaneously gathered around, shows the building as undertaken by Mr. John Kirk ten years ago, in succession to Mr. Travers Buxton, the hon. secretary.

There have not been wanting tokens of age in respect of the building itself, but from time to time repairs have been executed, and the responsibility of rebuilding has been deferred as long as possible.

Last October there were signs of rapid decay with the supporting beams, and a practical surveyor was called in to examine the building. He reported that by putting in some supports at once he considered the place would be safe for the winter, but that he could not guarantee the security for a longer period.

The local committee met to consider their position. They felt that from the amount of work that was carried on in the building, affecting not less than 1,000 people weekly, quite apart from the history of the place, it would be little less than a calamity to allow the Nelson Street Ragged School to become extinct.

It was accordingly, after much prayerful consultation, resolved to ask the Christian public to supply the necessary means for a new building.

Mr. Edward Rawlings, the vice-president, generously endorsed this decision by a promise of £100. The Committee of the parent Society, who are ever ready to second the well-advised intentions of local friends, held out the prospect of another £100 from the Shaftesbury Fund, which is specially designed for new buildings and extensions. Mr. Samuel Morley offered yet another £100, and substantial promises were also received from His Grace the Duke of Westminster, Lady Bazley, Mr. W. C. Collins, Lord Blantyre, George Williams, Esq., and many others, amounting in all to £900, out of a contemplated outlay of £1,500, leaving a balance of £600, which we hope some of our readers will kindly assist in diminishing, so that the local committee may have the joy of beginning their winter's work in the new buildings next October free of debt.

It should be added that the property is vested in trustees, three of whom are identified with the parent Society. It is hoped by this arrangement to give greater confidence to the public and to secure the continued use of the building to its original purpose down to succeeding generations.

The list of operations is very varied, and touches all classes. There are Sunday Schools, Gospel Services, Children's Services, Bible Classes, Open-air Preaching and Tract Distribution, Mothers' Meetings, Maternity Society, Girls' Sewing Class, Youths' and Men's Club, Night School for elder lads and girls, Band of Hope, Temperance Meetings, Lending Library, Sick and Home Visitation, meetings of old scholars, Free Breakfasts for the destitute, Dinners for poor children, Dorcas Meetings, Penny Bank, Boot and Shoe Club, Flower Show and Exhibition, "Robin" Dinner, "Travers Buxton" Clothing Fund, and quarterly gatherings of old scholars, in addition to the labours of a city missionary, who is wholly supported by the London City Mission.

The treasurer of the Nelson Street School is the Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; and the hon. secretary is Mr. John Kirk, 28, Burton Road, Brixton, S.W., by whom contributions to the building fund will be thankfully received and acknowledged, cheques being crossed Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co.

THE RAGGED SCHOOLS OF LONDON.

Passages selected from an able Address delivered in Westminster Abbey on Monday afternoon, December 14th, 1885, by the

REV. R C. BILLING, M.A.,

Rural Dean and Rector of Spitalfields.

IT is not so many days since I, with I dare say many who hear me now, stood in this Abbey beside the coffin of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, when the Dean and Chapter of this Westminster Abbey gave his remains a short resting-place, before they were conveyed away to be buried in his own beloved church in the country. We who were here then as mourners felt indeed grateful to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for what they did then; and we who are gathered here to-day, and who desire to carry on that great and good work on behalf of the poor children of London, in which the late Earl took such an interest, are deeply grateful to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for

giving us the opportunity to assemble here, and of pleading our cause before the Christian public.

Now the question might be put, What is this noble company of workers about? Well, I could take you (and that is the best answer to the question) to different parts of this great metropolis, where you could see the work carried on through the instrumentality of these workers. I could take you to a place some distance from here, or to a locality not far off, and there point out a plain unpretentious building. You look up and say, what is this? I can tell you it was built as a public-house, but is now converted into a Ragged School.

Outside of all the public elementary schools there is still a very large class of children, and if they are to be cared for at all they must be cared for by such an agency as is represented by the Ragged School Union.

In a great country like this there is an immense deal of poverty and destitution, and here in this metropolis we must also remember that it is the capital of a country which has more than a million paupers—that is to say, that more than a million individuals are maintained entirely or partly by the public funds of the State; and in going to such a neighbourhood as I would take you to, where we found the Ragged School which was a converted public-house, we must be prepared to meet with a great deal of pauperism and destitution. Supposing you were to visit such a locality, you would be very much struck with the lamentable contrast between the wealth and luxury at one end of London, and the poverty, destitution, and degradation that exists in other parts of London.

We take our stand in this court, where we saw the building once a public-house, but now a Ragged School. Presently you find the staff of the Ragged School, the teachers, beginning to assemble some time before the scholars are expected. They are earnest men and women, who have a real interest in the work in which they are engaged, and consequently they are at their posts in time to receive the scholars and give one and all a hearty and a gracious welcome.

Sometimes we hear it said, "Oh, yes! it is a grand thing to give people the luxury of having something to do." Well, for my own part, I never find people with plenty of leisure time greatly disposed to do much, or to do it well. I always find it is best

to go to busy people if you are to obtain such assistance as will be of any use in such work as this. The voluntary teachers are men and women, some of whom have to work hard to provide for themselves and their families; others who, though working hard, have not to strain and stress so much for their daily bread—all are here ready to devote their evenings to this great, and noble, and philanthropic work. Now just look at this little band of teachers! I could tell you the histories of more than one. There is that boy. What is he, a teacher or scholar? Well, he is one of the senior scholars now. You say he is a gracious lad. Yes, he is a noble fellow indeed, and he is there for the purpose of assisting his friends the teachers of the school. They are his friends because he owes everything to these teachers and to that Ragged School. He was a little waif and stray when taken in, only about seven years of age, and it was the kindness, the patience, and the love of those into whose hands he fell that has made him what he now is, a dutiful son, and a missionary of cleanliness, of morality, and of religion in his own home, as well as to those who live around him, and a very earnest and active co-operator with his old friends in doing what he can to make the Ragged School he loves so well all that they desire it may be.

The Scholars.

Then the scholars begin to arrive. Yes, it is a motley group; and you will find them rather rough, but submissive to kind and firm discipline.

As soon as the school begins to get into working order, let us look around and see some of the Notices. It is not only reading-books, slates, and copy-books in that school—in the first place, God's blessing is implored, for this is eminently a Christian undertaking. But look at the Notices. There is the Penny Bank—one of the first things taught to those who attend the school is *Thrift;* a very important lesson for the poor, as well as for others to learn.

Look around the walls, and what do we find? Notices such as this: "Band of Hope meets here" on such an evening; again, the "Drum and Fife Band meets here," and we may see perhaps in the corner some of the instruments. Then notice that intimation about the Library—a lending library, which is so very useful to

the scholars and friends. Again, there is a notice of one evening in the week on which there is a Social Gathering; the scholars do not on that evening go to engage with books and slates, but they meet together to spend a social evening. You may hear that some kind friend is in the habit of providing a little refreshment; the scholars pay their own trifling subscription for the purpose of meeting the ordinary expenses of this, their social club, which they much delight in, but they cannot provide a tea.

Go for a moment into the girls' department of the school we have been referring to—just step into the private room and watch the happy faces of those present. Who are these? Are they not too old for scholars? Yes, they are some of the old scholars, and being free on this evening, they have come from their places of service to meet their old teachers and spend a little time with them. There is a little work to be done—some sewing and stitching perhaps; there is a little complaint to be heard, and some words of comfort and encouragement given. Through such gatherings as this many of the girls are encouraged to remain in service, and so make for themselves a good provision against the time to come, instead of flying off to the factory, or going here and there seeking for situations where they can have their evenings free and where they think they can have more liberty. Well, here are these girls, many of whom, like some boys I could show you, have gained prizes because they have remained more than twelve months in the same places and given satisfaction to their masters or mistresses.

There are these and

Many other Agencies,

each carried on most successfully in the Ragged Schools. It is to some of us rather amusing to find how one or other of these agencies, with which we have been familiar for a long time, is suddenly paraded before the public as if some new and unprecedented means of doing good had all at once been discovered. A paragraph appears in the newspapers, and we find Royalty, or one of the Cabinet Ministers, comes down to patronise something put forth as entirely new, but something that the Ragged School is carrying on successfully, and has carried on for many years.

Body cared for.

A lively interest is shown not only in their mind's and in their soul's welfare, but in their bodily wants as well. I know some political economists say it is better that the ill-fed, feeble, and sickly should perish, and that it will be a gain to the generation that comes after them, but I trust none of those to whom I speak have any sympathy with such a doctrine as that; or if any have sympathy with such ideas, let them go down and see these hungry, destitute children, and try whether they could refuse them a morsel of bread or a drop of warm soup. It is well to say the parents should care for them, but perhaps they are in the tomb and cannot, or they may be suffering the same pangs of hunger as the children.

There is also the country holiday for the children. For a long time they have been sent to the country for fresh air and some little rest, the better to fit them for their hard lot in life.

It is not only on week-nights that our schools are filled, for they are not closed on Sunday. That is the very day on which they are engaged in the

Most Important Work,

for though religious instruction is not neglected during the week, it is on Sunday that there is the greatest opportunity for giving such instruction.

But why, you may still ask, is there such a thing as the

Ragged School Union?

Well, if it were not for this Union there would be very few Ragged Schools in those districts which need them most. Through its encouragement and timely assistance Ragged Schools are opened or rooms hired, apparatus and material provided for carrying on the work. In such localities where Ragged Schools are most required, local funds are drawn upon as far as they are available, but it is necessary to supplement the local funds and local effort, and if it were not for the Ragged School Union, in many a needy district now occupied by a Ragged School no such school would exist. This Union is a very neces-

sary Union, it gives a great deal of aid and counsel to those engaged in the work, its vast experience is at the service of all those engaged in such work. Conferences are held not only in London, but in the provinces as well, which have done a great deal to stimulate the work and direct as to the best way of producing results. Their agents are employed to visit the schools, not merely as inspectors who come more to find fault than anything else, but agents who come with kind hearts for the purpose of advising and suggesting, and doing what they can to make the work, the heavy work, of the Ragged School teachers more light than it is. At the present time there are from three to four thousand of these teachers around us. Would you like to have that band disbanded? would it not be a very serious loss to the metropolis and to the country? Well, in order that they may be encouraged, and that when vacancies occur recruits may be ready to take their place, I would say, give your hearty support to the Ragged School Union. Remember that we have from thirty to forty thousand children instructed by this band of three or four thousand teachers.

In 1844 the Ragged School Union was founded under the presidency of Lord Ashley, our beloved Earl of Shaftesbury.

It is a dangerous thing to tabulate results, but just invite some Ragged School teachers and superintendents to tell you of the work; they will tell you of very many saved from misery and destitution, of large numbers saved from swelling the ranks of the criminal classes. Is it not a remarkable fact that in twenty-five years the number of juvenile criminals have been reduced 75 per cent.? Surely it is a significant fact; and do you think I am wrong in claiming this great result as being due very largely to the self-denying work of those labouring in connection with the Ragged School Union. We must remember that since 1844 more than 300,000 children have been brought under Christian instruction and good influences through the operations of the teachers banded together in the ranks of the Ragged School Union.

I ask you to give your prayers and your kind

CO-OPERATION

to this Ragged School Union, and I can assure you of this—that if once you learn to take an interest in this work it will

have such a charm for you that you will never drop out of the ranks to take up any other work. It is extremely engrossing, because it draws out all the energies of the heart as well as of the mind and body. You may find here and there some who have been engaged in good Christian work but have got tired out and become deserters perhaps, but I never met with any Ragged School teacher who had dropped out of the ranks or deserted his post. I have always found them carried on by a grand and holy enthusiasm, delighting to spend and bespeak for those little ones—those little ones whom Christ loves, those little ones for whom Christ died, those little ones of whom He spoke when He said, "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven;" and many, many indeed, we believe, through the agency of this Union, have been brought into the kingdom of heaven.

At the close of the address, the benediction was pronounced by the Dean of Westminster.

INNOCENTS' DAY.

On Holy Innocents' Day a special afternoon service for children was held at Westminster Abbey. There was a very large attendance. After the hymn, "Jesu, meek and gentle," Dean Bradley delivered a brief sermon, addressed especially to the young, selecting for his texts the last words of the Lesson sometimes read on Innocents' Day, "It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish," together with the words from the proper Lesson: "Be of good cheer, O my children; I send you out with mourning and with weeping, but God will give me to you again with joy and gladness for ever." Instead of dwelling upon what were called the dark ages, as he had done last year, the Dean said he had chosen now to speak of the sufferings of English children during our own time, and to relate something of the pains taken by many good people to put an end to these evils. He recalled the labours of the late Lord Shaftesbury, to whose memory a monument would be placed in the Abbey. No man, he said, had ever lived to whom the children of the poor had owed a greater debt. The miseries of the young were not confined to the cotton mills, when Lord Ashley, M.P., began to stir in the matter, for long hours of labour were enforced upon little pinmakers, who sat bent over their task in

the shape of the letter C; upon boys and girls toiling in coal mines; and upon child chimney-sweeps. By degrees laws were passed entirely forbidding the employment of children of a very tender age, and limiting very strictly the number of hours which older children should work, and insisting upon their going to school. Their employment in mines was prohibited, and a great deal of cruel suffering was abolished. The Dean went on to show that the chill which had been struck in the hearts of Christians by the discovery that children were allowed to grow up as savages and heathens led to the formation of the Ragged School Union, and to the establishment of homes, refuges, industrial schools, training ships, and other benevolent agencies, and the sufferings which he had described no longer existed. But there was still a great amount of misery, frequently caused by evil habits, drunkenness, and improvidence. There were parents who would starve their children, turn them out of doors, pawn their clothes to buy drink, and do even worse than this; and there were grown-up people who were not parents who cruelly beat helpless children, and it had been necessary to form quite lately a society for the prevention of cruelty to young children, whose report contained stories too true and too horrible. One of the good results of the shock to which he had referred was that all children were obliged to go to school, but many had, without any breakfast, faint, drowsy, and miserable, to con over lessons with scarcely a dinner to look forward to. It was to help them to a good meal now and then that the Destitute Children's Dinner Society was formed, with the late Earl of Shaftesbury as president, and the Dean concluded by making an earnest appeal on its behalf. The anthem, "Doth not wisdom cry" (Hacking) was then rendered, and during the singing of the closing Christmas hymn, "Hark! the Herald Angels sing," a collection was made for the society whose cause had been so ably pleaded.

CHEAP FOOD AND CHEAP COOKING.*

Quite recently a vegetarian dinner was given by Mr. A. C. Hills to the representatives of Reformatories, Industrial Schools, &c., with a view to make known the economy and desirability of pulse and other vegetable foods in all such institutions.

Valuable information was given after the dinner relative to variety of food and cooking, particularly by Mr. Fegan, who for fourteen

* "Cheap Food and Cheap Cooking." Illustrated by Coloured Diagrams. By the Rev. W. Moore Ede, Rector of Gateshead-on-Tyne. Price 1d. London: Walter Scott, 14, Paternoster Square.

months has fed his 250 Refuge lads upon vegetable diet with acceptance and success.

This book gives information of a similar character, and it is of so much importance to the poor and to all who are interested in their welfare, especially to such as are concerned in nourishing the bodies of children, as to justify us in placing the following passages for the thoughtful consideration of our readers:—

"Taking mankind as a whole, we find that of the expenditure of a working man 15 per cent. only goes as house rent, while 60 per cent. goes in food. Therefore, if you provide every working man with a free house for ever, the effect is only equal to saving him 15 per cent. of his wages. But if you can make a radical reformation in his food, you have a much greater margin to play upon. If you could provide him with food twice as nourishing as that which he gets now, so that he only needs to buy half as much of it, or if you give him as much food as he gets at present at half the price, you save him at one stroke 30 per cent. of his wages, or twice as much as the whole of his house rent. The writer says it can be done. For the proof of that, he has done it; and there is no reason why what he has done should not be done in every town and village in the whole world.

An examination of the statistics of the income and expenditure of the various classes of society shows that the proportion of the income expended on food is as follows:—

The Wealthy Classes	30 per cent.	of annual income.
„ Upper Middle Classes..	30 to 40	„ „
„ Lower „ ..	40 to 50	„ „
„ Artisan Classes	50 to 70	„ „

An average of 60 per cent. of the annual income of the artisan classes expended on food! This is a fact not generally grasped, and which brings into clear relief the paramount importance to the working classes of any cheapening of food.

In London there are some three millions of the working class. If the cost of food for these was reduced 20 per cent., and the present cost of food be estimated at 6d. per head, there would be a saving of £15,000 per diem, or £5,500,000 per annum. No inconsiderable sum.

(To be continued.)

MR. GEORGE HOLLAND AND HIS WORK.

In the *Christian* for February 25th appears an admirable portrait of Mr. George Holland, from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, accompanied with an admirable notice of his life work, and rather a lengthy report of one of a series of three addresses delivered by him at Eccleston Hall, S.W., on which occasions were present several persons of distinction.

From the notice we extract the following:—

The George Yard Mission, Whitechapel, better known as the "George Yard Ragged School," is a flourishing institution, having no less than forty different agencies in operation. It had its origin in the early days of Ragged Schools—a time when the many great missonary enterprises which to-day figure prominently in the East of London were not even thought of. Deeply touched by the many scenes of juvenile depravity and suffering he saw around him, and moved by Divine love, he set out relying upon the mighty arm of Omnipotence, and the strength of that grace which the Unchangeable One has pledged Himself shall be sufficient.

Mr. Holland, to attain his purpose, scoured the highways, courts, and alleys of Whitechapel, bringing together from time to time assemblies the most motley and grotesque of which it is possible to conceive. Row after row of partly-clad children were to be seen, scarcely one in five having the semblance of shoes or stockings. This "raw material" had a sort of magnetic influence upon him, and in order to mould and shape it for God, he made many and great personal sacrifices, counting all else but loss that he might rescue the bodies of these dear children from disease and the grave, and win their souls to the Saviour who came to seek and save all such.

For thirty-two years he has patiently and perseveringly pushed forward in this Divine work.

This great undertaking, which God has been pleased to own and bless so largely, had its origin in "the day of small things," and dealt at first with little children only. Having, however, gained hold of the young, it was his next duty to adopt means to reach the parents. Many of these were, and are, leading wretched and abandoned lives. They are the victims of drunkenness and sinful excess of every kind. To cope with these evils house-to-house visitation is carried on vigorously, and a weekly evangelistic service is conducted. The numbers that crowd into these meetings is the best proof of the high value set upon them. About six hundred attend every Lord's day, and they form a most attentive and appreciative audience. From the lodging-houses by which the institution is surrounded many a wandering son

or daughter has been rescued and restored to sorrowing parents. It was at one of these meetings that the subject of a little book, entitled "Lifted Up," was arrested from sin, and finally, by the grace of God,

made the honoured instrument in the hands of the Lord of bringing hundreds to Christ in one of our Australian colonies.

Much difficulty is experienced in getting some of the inhabitants and

lodging-house folks into a Gospel service; it is therefore necessary to take the Gospel to them. This is done by Open-air Meetings and Lodging-house Services. In the earlier history of George Yard there were several houses of bad repute in one alley. The occupiers of these wretched places resisted the Gospel with a determination equalled only by that of the craftsmen of Ephesus, who saw that the Gospel spoiled them of their gains. On one occasion so mightily were they stirred up by the spirit of the evil one, that bricks, stones, cabbage stumps, and other missiles, were freely used, rendering it wise to make a speedy retreat to ensure safety to life and limb. As a proof, however, of the salutary effects of this work upon the neighbourhood, these houses have been closed for years. Public-houses have also disappeared; one having a notoriety that dates back to the days of highwaymen has been taken, and a work of an interesting character is now going on beneath its roof.

To combat drunkenness, Gospel Temperance Meetings are held, and are well attended. The Band of Hope is also a power for good in the neighbourhood. There are week-night Bible Classes for young people and adults of both sexes. On Sunday there are Classes for young men, elder girls, and young women. The Friday evening Bible Class, conducted by Miss Brown, numbers about 120 poor working men. There is a flourishing Sunday School. There are Prayer Meetings, Sewing Classes for boys, girls and women, and Industrial Classes for lads. There are various other classes for girls and young women during the week. The attendance at these classes is so large that the workers are often quite at a loss to find room for the scholars. Among those who conduct them are a number of ladies from the West End.

Among the other means in active operation are the Infant Nursery, a Children's Service, a Recreation Night, a Working Men's Benefit Club, a Mutual Free Labour Loan Society, a Mission to Inebriate Women, Christian Women's Total Abstinance Society, Coffee and Reading Rooms, the Emily Loan Fund, &c.

Every undertaking marked out for success must have a soul or centre George Holland has been the soul and centre of the George Yard Mission. His large-hearted liberality and Christian love have been felt far to Eastward, and back again to the West, where his name is as familiar in the upper circles as in the back slums of Whitechapel. The following letter from the late Lord Shaftesbury to a friend may seem to be excessive in its tribute of praise, but the late Earl was not in the habit of using words that went beyond what he strongly felt and believed:—

My Dear——,—I have known George Holland and worked with him for twenty years, and have come to the conclusion that in all my experience I have found very few to come near him and none to surpass him. His zeal and sympathy are so strong that they cannot be wearied; he is at this moment as earnest and fresh as though he were at the beginning of his blessed career. Nothing of ill success casts him down; nothing of good success lifts him up. He is ever full of faith in sorrow and grateful humility in joy. His entire heart is towards suffering in body and sadness in soul. His peculiar love is toward little children like his Divine Master whom he obeys and follows with visible intensity of delight. Yet his has been a career in the midst of filth, cold and hunger, and nakedness, surrounded by the most degraded specimens of human existence. What would give most people a nausea seems to give him an appetite. It goes to one's heart to see his care, his gentle parental affection towards the hundreds of little things, who in all their misery smile when they see his face, and rejoice that there is one man at least who does not cast them off. I cannot express the deep admiration and friendship I have for that beloved man, or how much I thank God that I have had the benefit and blessing of his society.

SHAFTESBURY.

During the many years he has laboured in Whitechapel it has been his painful lot to witness scenes of indescribable misery, want, and physical suffering. Scenes of this kind have often caused him and his workers no small anxiety. Prayer went up to God for years for help, and it pleased the Lord to move the heart of Louisa Lady Ashburton, who nobly came to the rescue of the dear children with weakly bodies and failing health. Through the munificence of her ladyship a beautiful cottage was built upon her estate at Croydon, where children are sent for a fortnight's change of air, scene, and food. Many precious little lives we believe have been and will be saved through this timely aid. Another cottage was added for the reception of weary men and women alternately. Many a father and worn-out mother have already been recruited, and have come back to their home to bless God for health restored, which enables them to continue the life struggle for themselves and for their children.

The good work did not end here. Lady Ashburton planted a third cottage, which is now in course of erection and which will receive mothers and their suckling babes. Further, an iron room has been erected, where evangelistic services are conducted for the people of the village and the friends staying at the cottages. Here there are a Sunday School and Band of Hope, &c.; this work will doubtless enlarge as the Lord leads. The entire cost of this work at Croydon has been borne by Lady Ashburton.

All the wonderful progress made and results achieved are attributed to the blessing of God upon the efforts put forth in humble dependence upon Him, and for the help of those who are poor and needy.

"HE FEEDETH THE YOUNG RAVENS WHEN THEY CRY!"

Since the movement for the relief of the unemployed has taken place, the question of physical distress has assumed a degree of importance in the public mind such as happily need occur but at very wide intervals.

In the winter season, even in the more prosperous years, there is inevitably, from improvidence, from sickness, from lack of employment and chronic indigence, an amount of suffering which presses especially on poor children. It is the suffering of the little ones, it is the cry of the children, that touches the humane to the very quick. In confirmation of this we quote the following sympathetic paragraph from the *Sunday School Chronicle*. The editor says:—

"Many of us find our greatest impulse to giving and working for the suffering poor in the fact that hard times are especially hard upon the children; and everything that concerns the children is very near to our hearts. We hold that the physical health which is to give energy and enterprise and endurance in the time of manhood and womanhood, directly depend on the mothering, and feeding, and care of the time of infancy and childhood. The secret of many a man's failure to take life with a strong grip is a physical debility which results from neglects and hardships in childhood. We have an idea that the moral health is settled very much on the same principle. The associations of the childhood provide the 'thought-atmosphere,' and the 'memory-stores' which will tone character throughout life. We know the sad disabilities of multitudes of children at all times, but we want to point out, as an incentive to earnest labour in behalf of the children just now, that such hard times as we are passing through immensely increase the disabilities of the children, and that the nation must reap positive evil fruitage if it neglects the present distress."

Children, beyond their own homes, are mostly deficient of the means of making their wants conspicuous, but happily the teachers at our various schools are at hand, and ready with their kind and searching glances to notice the pallid cheek, the pinched and hungry look, and promptly step in to save the children from want, disease, and death. Such instances of unselfish aid and generous service are very numerous. But the friends, too occupied with their Christlike work to care for publicity or fame, allow their benevolent deeds to pass away unrecorded. An immense amount of quiet benevolence is thus continually going forward, that to be known has to be dragged into light.

The Destitute Children's Dinner Society, and the Rev. C. Bullock, with his Robin dinners, and the breakfasts supplied through the Rev. A. Mearns, of the Congregational Union, have been most helpful in this as in previous years. We shall be happy on some future occasion to give the figures.

Owing to the unobtrusive ways of the truly benevolent, and so much good being done by stealth, it is impossible to give anything like a complete record of the amount of temporal relief dispensed in and through our Ragged Schools. All we can do is to give, necessarily in a condensed form, some figures of meals, &c., given by some of our more prominent schools.

Abbey Street, Bethnal Green.—To end of March 13,272 breakfasts, 700 pairs of boots, and 620 garments to very necessitous children. All the cases were carefully visited.

Amicable Row.—1,890 dinners free, and 1,918 dinners for which one penny was paid. These dinners were prepared and served by one person, who could ill spare the time, and in addition some 100 articles of wearing apparel were given among the children.

Brewer's Court (connected with St. Giles's Christian Mission).—Vegetarian dinners to 1,300 children, one thousand of which cost about £5; tea to 90; and 230 garments given away.

Chequer Alley.—By halfpenny and farthing dinners upwards of 6,900 meals have been supplied; Christmas dinners to 520 children; tea to 300 parents, 300 Sunday-school children, and to 280 members of Mothers' Meeting. About 20 children daily profit by the Crêche.

Clerkenwell Close.—20,000 dinners; 5,000 breakfasts; 2,000 teas. A large amount of relief in other ways, such as money and nourishment to the sick. Paid out several brokers, who would otherwise have taken furniture. Taken tools out of pawn, and started several in the street with barrows.

Copperfield Road.—46,450 meals to children; 1,000 adults from certificated lodging-houses had a meat tea; 2,000 street boys were supplied with a good tea, and about 2,000 young thieves were similarly entertained. This does not include some 2,400 teas given to the children at Christmas treats or Mothers' Meetings.

Costers' Mission, Hoxton.—17,940 Irish stew and soup dinners; 5,404 lb. of bread, flour, and groceries; 224 lb. of sugar; 110 lb. of tea; 112 garments given; 1,625 garments sold at nominal prices; 500 Robin dinners; 550 Christmas dinners; 628 teas; gifts in cash to many of the Lord's poor, amounting to £32. Christmas Tree Festival: 1,000 teas to children, and 470 teas to adults.

Croydon provided a good meal for five days weekly for 90 children,

making some 450 meals weekly. Besides which 150 pairs of boots, shoes, and parcels of clothing were distributed.

East Greenwich.—Soup dinners given three times weekly to 230 children, and bread and jam twice, which will make a total of 13,000 dinners for the season. At Christmas 48 of the most needy and deserving families received tickets entitling them to 4 lb. of beef, 4 lb. of bread, a half-quartern of flour, 1 lb. of fruit, ½ lb. of sugar, ¼ lb. of tea, which was a provision for 300 persons, and a dinner was given to some 12 desperate cases in the schoolroom.

Fox Court.—Breakfasts to children, 11,688; dinners to children, 1,996; 600 visits paid to homes; 200 families relieved; 250 articles of clothing given. Besides Christmas trees, entertainments and teas made some 900 children happy in the holiday season.

Field Lane.—Free breakfasts for one year, 15,189. Distribution of broken food (each person receives sufficient to provide a meal for four persons) for one year to 28,603 families, or 114,412 meals. Free teas to 250 infants, 200 Bible scholars, 29 senior girls, 500 Bible-class children, 220 young school children; total, 1,245 free teas. Materials for good Christmas dinner to 566 mothers. Christmas dinner to homeless poor, 720 persons. Distribution of soup over the year to 1,300 families. These items make a grand total of meals to 30,469 families, and other meals to persons. Take the families as four, then the total will be 121,876 and 17,854—139,730 meals.

George Yard.—Number of meals given to children, &c., as follows:—Rations of bread only, 630; breakfasts, 330; soup dinners, 9,500; meat dinners, 2,555; Christmas dinners, 300; teas (including treats), 1,695; to young women, 800; to lads, 280. Besides which, at a small price, 8,806 basins of soup and 1,200 cups of tea were supplied to young women and elder girls, and to poor women of Sewing Classes, and cups of tea, coffee, or cocoa are supplied at a small cost throughout the year to young women and girls.

Gray's Yard.—Robin dinner to 260 children; daily supply of penny dinners for 150 to 200 children; Ragged Church breakfasts, bread and coffee, Sunday morning, 50 weekly or 2,600 for the year; 350 teas weekly, or 17,500 yearly. A grant from the Mansion House Fund of £30 was given in bread and coal tickets to cases of known destitution.

Grotto, Marylebone.—1,600 free dinners, and 2,010 for which some small payment is made. The dinners consist of barley-soup and bread on Monday, on Wednesday and Saturday meat from joint with potatoes, and on Friday of meat, soup, and bread. Tea was given to 106 children and to 30 old scholars, and 100 articles of clothing were given away.

Hackney Juvenile Mission.—500 cases of distress visited and relieved. 11,000 left-off garments, including boots and shoes, 150 lb. of meat, 759 gallons of milk, 450 lb. of biscuits, 4,000 teas, 600 dinners, 500 loaves of bread, and 12,000 currant buns and rolls have been distributed, besides money on critical occasions.

Hatfield Street, Golden Lane.—Children's dinners about 3,000. Groceries given at Christmas to 120 families. Families relieved in sickness, 35; and clothing to 85 children and adults, and 40 quarts of soup weekly.

Homerton: John Street.—An Invalid's Kitchen has supplied 500 dinners to sick poor, besides beef-tea and other delicacies, and 300 teas at Christmas to poor boys and girls, and a free breakfast has been started for destitute boys and girls, the invitations to which are given at the Homes by visitors who undertake the duty of careful inquiry.

King Edward Ragged Schools, &c.—During the winter upwards of 2,000 articles of clothing have been given to young and old. On Christmas Eve 240 families were supplied with a Christmas dinner in their own homes, also with grocery, bread, and coals.

Since January, forty women have been employed two days a week in making up clothing for distribution among the poor. Strong women have been employed to scrub out the rooms of the sick and feeble; while boot menders (out of employ) have been engaged to repair the boots of fatherless children and others in distress. 200 children have been supplied with hot nourishing dinners free every Wednesday and Friday; and among well-known cases of distress no less than 1,050 orders for bread, 830 orders for coals, 750 orders for grocery, and 1,021 lb. of meat have been distributed. Fifty-seven children were supplied with new boots and ninety-four pairs of boots were mended. This help has been given after careful inquiry and without any aid from the Mansion House Fund.

The following form may be helpful to others:—

THE KING EDWARD SCHOOLS AND MISSION, SPITALFIELDS.

PLEASE fill in particulars of Family in distress, and carfully inquire whether the Family has received help from any Clergyman, Society, or Institution, and if so state when and where such help was given, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

CHARLES MONTAGUE, *Hon. Supt.*

Name.....
Address.....
Number in Family, including Parents .....
Are both Parents living? .....
How long has the man been out of work? .....
What is his employment, and where last employed?.....
Remarks .....

Kingsland and Millwall (Mr. Chorley's Mission) have been distributing 1,000 meals weekly, or 13,000 for the season, and 20 tons of coals, tickets for beds, and parcels of clothing, including shoes. Besides which some have been provided with temporary employment, others have been started in the coster line. The children week by week have been supplied with a substantial dinner; and the lads of the Night School have had nightly hot coffee, and about 1,000 teas have been given.

Lamb and Flag Mission, Clerkenwell.—11,000 halfpenny dinners and 1,000 free teas have been given, and two large parcels of clothing distributed; in other general relief during the year £12 has been expended.

Lambeth Ragged School Society.—During the season supplied 3,349 dinners, chiefly to children. The greater part was supplied at the cost of one halfpenny, and the remainder given away. Besides which teas were given to 526 parents and 200 elder scholars, a Christmas tree and tea to 400 children, and a Christmas dinner to 420.

Latymer Road, Bletchendyn Street, Notting Hill.—Groceries and provisions to 70 families; several tons of coal; free dinners to 1,200 children. A few families receive soup four times a week freely. Soup Kitchen has supplied 720 gallons at the price of 1d. per quart. Needy children have had a soup dinner, including a piece of bread, for one halfpenny. A soup supper was given to 200 men. 150 children and adults have received articles of clothing. Christmas dinners were supplied to 40 families, and teas given to 950 children and adults.

Nelson Street, Camberwell.—Breakfasts every Sunday morning to about 200 men, most of whom have no home; this will give 2,600 for the winter season. Family dinners supplied to 200. Dinners to children, 3,864; and to adults, 1,635—making a grand total of 8,289. Besides which about 60 poor women have been employed three times a week, for two hours on each occasion, at a remuneration of 6d. per hour.

Nichol Street.—Free breakfasts were supplied four mornings weekly, on each occasion to about 110 children; a substantial dinner was

given by a lady to 150; a Christmas tree and entertainment was given to 1,692 children and to 400 parents. 100 quarts of soup and 100 munches of bread were supplied twice a week for 1d., which was less than half cost. This will be 2,600 quarts of soup and 2,600 thick slices of bread for the season. The total number of breakfasts will be over 5,000. The cost of these meals is defrayed by the congregation of Union Chapel, Islington, of which Dr. Allon is the minister.

Richmond Street, Walworth, gave at Christmas 448 lb. of beef, 134 parcels of grocery, 50 quarterns of flour, 75 quartern loaves, 17 cwt. of coals, 192 lb. of potatoes, also money in temporary relief, and a free breakfast, since which 1,500 teas have been provided.

Rosemary Hall Mission.—2,000 quarts of soup, a considerable amount of warm clothing, upwards of £50 worth of tickets for meat, groceries, and coals, and 6 cwt. of rice have been given, and also 600 teas to children at Christmas, and a meat tea to the members of the Mission.

Sermon Lane.—During the year it expended for soup, Sunday morning breakfasts, Christmas dinners, and sick relief, £77 6s. 5d. This money was expended on 105 good warm flannel petticoats, 205 sixpenny meat tickets, 100 lb. of rice, 215 shilling coal tickets, 780 two-pound loaves, 110 Christmas dinner tickets, and 105 sixpenny packets of tea and sugar; and for special distress, in money, £2 17s. 6d.; 200 second-hand garments were given. About 700 quarts of soup are provided weekly at one penny per quart, but given in very needy cases. During Cattle Show week 1,700 pints of soup, 1,700 lbs. of bread, and 1,700 copies of the *British Workman*, were given to board-men, bill-distributors, match and cigar-light sellers, and others of the very poor who hover on the fringe of the Show.

St. Giles's Christian Mission supplied 4,000 families with bread and soup at a cost of £100, Robin dinners to 250 children; Band of Hope teas, 1,400; Christmas teas, 1,100. Three Christmas trees for juveniles, and several large parcels of clothing, were carefully distributed.

Tredegar Road, Bow.—Money expended in providing soup, &c., for the more necessitous, £6 6s. 2d., and free teas to 159.

West Greenwich supplies 110 quarts of soup weekly; this will be 1,400 quarts for the season; and 25 loaves of bread weekly, or 425 loaves for the season; and 180 garments, warm and suitable, are kindly given to the children at Christmas; besides which refreshments are provided for the lads attending the Youths' Institute.

We leave the foregoing pregnant facts to speak for themselves. They are only a sample of what is going on winter by winter in the Ragged Schools, and the fact cannot be too well known, for it truly justifies the cognomen often given to our schools—that of missions of benevolence.

"IN THE MORNING SOW THY SEED, AND IN THE EVENING WITHHOLD NOT THY HAND."

We have noted this year the movement of the London and other School Boards to revive and continue among the elder boys and girls the good work of instruction and education given to them under compulsory conditions.

It is a pleasure to know that the remembrance of enforced attendance, distasteful as it was to many at the time, has been effaced by the pleasure and power acquired by a mastery over the three R's. But cases are now and then occurring of boys who had mastered the fifth and sixth standards leaving school and entering on occupations of an engrossing kind having little or no connection with letters, whose hours from early morning till late in the evening bereft them of leisure, finding after a few years the power gone that they once possessed over the printed page. It is well, therefore, that the means should be at hand to restore the keys of inestimable knowledge.

We have noted, however, in connection with this movement, an application for voluntary help. Such an application seems unfair, as it tends to draw off from the very limited supply of voluntary labour which is needed in more urgent cases. The scholars who have passed some five or six years under regularly trained teachers, and who have been reduced to habits of obedience, and whose evening instruction is continued in well-appointed rooms under masters of singular competence, do not require such auxiliaries as are needed where the pupils are rough and illiterate.

The Ragged School Union has regarded evening tuition with favour during the forty years of its existence, and for some years past has paid liberally for work done. Besides, secular teaching, Christian Bands, Bands of Hope, Industrial and Recreation Classes, evenings of Entertainments, Singing Classes, and other works of a like character, levy a heavy tax on the limited resources of voluntary labour. Much is done, nevertheless, among a class needing to be brought into intimate and constant contact with refining and Christian influence. In all parts of London large numbers of factory girls are being brought under kindly influences, and by the influence of love are humanised and won to the higher life.

The list of operations includes 150 Week-night Schools, 96 Industrial Classes, 95 Bands of Hope, 112 Bible Classes, 73 Penny Banks, 35 Clothing Clubs, 96 School Libraries, 86 Parents' Meetings, 119 Children's Special Services, besides which there are Youths' Clubs, Institutes, Recreation Classes, and some 190 Sunday Evening Schools.

The pressure and demand made on the time and energy of the

voluntary staff in our respective schools is very considerable during the winter session, and many efforts are crippled in consequence of the limited supply.

APPEALS FOR HELP

such as the following appear from time to time in the local and other papers:—

"Dear Sir,—I can fully endorse Mr. Le Mair's letter, which appeared in your issue of the 14th instant, as to the urgent need for additional teachers and workers in our Ragged Schools. Not unfrequently scores of children may be seen outside the school doors, clamouring for admittance, which the perplexed superintendent does not grant for lack of teachers. 'More workers' forms the burden and plea of the teachers' prayer-meetings, and I am constantly asked at the office if I can solve the problem, how to get workers. I need not add how glad I shall be to give every information as to centres and corners of usefulness, either on Sunday or week-day, in any part of London.

"Yours faithfully,

"The Ragged School Union, "JOHN KIRK.
"Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W.C."

This appeal, emanating from a Society which is a great centre of usefulness, has happily met with some practical response.

This winter especially additional labour has been imposed on account of the extreme cold, and the prevalence of hunger and nakedness.

As an instance of self-denial, the teachers in some of our Day Schools to their many other duties have cheerfully added the labour on several mornings weekly of supplying breakfasts to the famished ones, and during the dinner-hour of managing the soup dinners also. Love lightens labour, or else such work would be impossible.

The voluntary staff has been severely taxed. One school in Bethnal Green, connected with the Rev. Dr. Allon's, of Islington, has been giving breakfasts on four mornings weekly. The friends who manage them come morning by morning from Highbury, a distance of three or more miles. The breakfasts have to be given and over in time for the children to attend their respective schools.

At Abbey Street, Bethnal Green, the superintendent has organised and carried out a scheme of relief, including breakfasts and the supply of warm clothing and boots.

And at Nelson Street, Camberwell, the zealous friends begin at five

o'clock each Sunday morning to prepare for the men's breakfast at nine o'clock.

These instances (others might be cited) are specially noted on account of the demand made in the early morning on time which is very precious.

Provision is made in Ragged Schools for the indulgence of the play-spirit of which children are the very incarnation. In early life abundant animal spirits and the absence of serious care maintain an element of sunshine and joyousness in the world which should be neither damped nor darkened.

The young people in many instances before and after school spend some time in games; others have evenings or parts of evenings for athletics. Reading-rooms supply cheerful occasions for social chat, and the fun of the lantern is in continual demand.

A PLEASANT AFTERNOON.

JANUARY 14th, 1886, was a very great and long looked-for day at East Greenwich Ragged School, and one not to be soon forgotten by those present, who numbered 274 out of a total on the roll of 295. Not one dirty face, all looked cheerful and very happy. The cause was this:—The day was appointed by the Ladies' Committee to meet the children in the schoolroom to distribute the annual gift of clothing; all were to receive a garment—many of the boys new cord trousers, girls warm frocks, overalls or ulsters.

All rose *en masse* as the ladies entered, bringing, by the aid of Refuge boys and the biggest boys of the school, great bundles of clothing from the carriages in which the ladies had arrived. For a few moments a general buzz of satisfaction arose, when the bundles were deposited and opened ready for distribution. Some school songs were sung, pieces were recited, and then the distribution took place in a very orderly and quiet manner. Every child received a serviceable article of clothing. When this was finished another presentation took place.

A SWEET INCIDENT.

About a week before this distribution the master, Mr. Newton, observed a little girl hobbling to school through the snow on a crutch, the girl having lost the use of one leg. As she walked, the crutch bent very much, and it was evident that it would last at most but a few days. A lesson was given by the master on the "Use of Legs," and admirable lessons were impressed on the children's minds. The little

girl's crutch was shown, and all the children were invited to subscribe one farthing each to purchase a new one. A most hearty response was made, and enough money was collected to purchase a crutch and a warm jacket. Miss Barnett, on behalf of the children, kindly presented these articles, to the delight of the grateful girl and the gratification of the other children.

West Greenwich Ragged School had also its fête day, when clothing kindly made by friends and others was distributed by the Ladies' Committee. Mr. Harper, the retiring master, was present to preserve order. After the gifts were made, the Rev. George Elder, M.A., Presbyterian minister, and Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union, addressed the children.

SHAFTESBURY FUND.

The movement now on foot to improve school accommodation, as evinced by the erection of new buildings, is aided by the Ragged School Union, from its Shaftesbury Fund, which needs to be sustained in order that the Committee of the Union may be enabled liberally to help such efforts.

As indicating the need and usefulness for such a fund it may be mentioned that the two schools just opened, as reported hereunder, have both been liberally assisted, in addition to many others.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE AT DEPTFORD.

On Friday afternoon, March 12th, her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, in the presence of a large assemblage, performed the ceremony of publicly opening the Deptford Ragged and Industrial School. The proceedings took place in the spacious hall of the new building, erected in Giffin Street, Deptford, which had been handsomely decorated for the occasion. Extensive preparations had been made to ensure a hearty reception being given to her Royal Highness. Flags and bunting were displayed in all directions, and in the High Street flags were flying from almost every window. The whole line of route from the South-Eastern Railway Station was thronged with persons. When, shortly before half-past three, the carriage conveying the Princess and Lord Lorne drew in sight a hearty cheering was raised, and continued until the carriage drew up at the schools. At the doors a guard of honour was formed by the 2nd Battalion Royal West Kent Volunteers.

The Princess was received by Mr. W. J. Evelyn, M.P., and a deputation of the committee, and conducted to her seat on the daïs. A splendid bouquet of spring flowers was then presented to Her Royal Highness by one of the school children.

The school is situated in the poorest part of the south-east of London, and occupies the site of the old building, in which for upwards of forty years Ragged School work has been carried on with the most beneficial results. The teaching is unsectarian and the teachers are drawn from all sections of the Christian church. The work comprises Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, Week Night Services, Mothers' Meetings, Sewing Classes, a Penny Bank, a Boot Club, a Dispensary, a Band of Hope, Working Lads' Institute, &c.

After an opening prayer by the Rev. James Malcolm,

Mr. S. G. Hart, the hon. treasurer, read an address from the committee to Princess Louise. In this it was stated that the institution concerning which her Royal Highness had taken such a great interest was one of the first twenty of the kind founded under the fostering influence of the late Earl of Shaftesbury. The work had been carried on under considerable difficulties. The old dilapidated building, which stood on the site of the present one, consisted of one room only. The present building, designed by their hon. architect, Mr. J. O. Abbott, F.R.I.B.A., embraces the convenient room in which they were assembled for the Sunday Schools and week-day services, a smaller room for an infant Sunday School, and also available as a gymnasium for the Youths' Institute during the week, and four rooms for Bible-class, reading-rooms, &c. The committee assured her Royal Highness that it was to all interested in the institution, including the lads and girls of the school, a source of the deepest gratification that her Royal Highness had condescended to share in the thankfulness they desired to express for having secured such a suitable building.

Mr. Thomas Arnold, the honorary secretary, read a brief statement, from which it appeared that the building had cost £2,477. Efforts had been made to raise the amount, with so much success that they now only required £522 to free the school from debt.

The Princess Louise, having received the key from the hands of Mr. W. Austin, said, "I declare this building open." Some fifty ladies were then presented to the Princess by Mr. W. T. Rolfe, hon. sec. (building committee), each one handing in a purse of money in aid of the building fund.

Mr. Evelyn, M.P., moved, "That this assembly rejoices at the completion of the rebuilding of the Deptford Ragged School, so auspiciously opened by the Princess Louise, and trusts that the amount still required to liquidate the debt will now be subscribed."

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. J. T. WIGNER, and carried by acclamation.

The Marquis of Lorne briefly responded, assuring the gathering that it gave the Princess great pleasure to assist those who were engaged in ministering to the wants of the poor in this populous city. One of the speakers had mentioned the probable existence of a chasm which separated class from class, but in the matter of want and suffering he believed there was no chasm between the classes in this country. With regard to the work of the Ragged Schools, he knew that they had done a vast amount of good, and he felt that, in spite of all the London School Board had done, the Ragged Schools were as necessary as ever they were. Indeed, he believed there was room for a much larger number of such institutions than existed. He was in favour of the State giving free education, but even with that we could not afford to dispense with individual efforts such as those characterised by the Ragged Schools.

Subsequently the Princess inspected the other portions of the building. Many of the children were assembled in the gymnasium, her Royal Highness having expressed a wish to see them, and there thanks were returned to the Princess for coming down to open the building on behalf of the children by the Rev. Hugh M'Intosh.

About £200 are yet needed, for which an appeal is made.

STEPHEN-THE-YEOMAN RAGGED SCHOOL AND MISSION.

DEDICATORY SERVICE.

THE friends of this institution met for a short service of prayer and praise on Tuesday, February 21st. The Rev. W. Powell, rector of St. Crispin's, Bermondsey, presided. He was supported by the Rev. John Farran and Rev. J. Irving Davis, rector of Kelsall. It was in this way that the new building so largely aided by the Rev. F. Charlesworth, late rector of Limehouse, and brother to Miss Charlesworth, author of "Ministering Children," was dedicated to the noble use of training children for time and eternity, after which some 400 parents—men and women—were provided with an excellent tea. Then followed an hour of rational amusement, consisting of stories and recitations of a pathetic and inspiring character.

The Hon. A. Lawrence presided, and the Ragged School Union was represented by Mr. R. J. Curtis.

Opening Meeting.

The inaugural meeting in connection with the new building of Stephen-the-Yeoman Ragged School, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, was held on Tuesday evening, March 16th. About 200 friends met for tea, after which an adjournment took place to the large schoolroom, where a public meeting was held, presided over by the Hon. H. A. Lawrence (in the absence of Mr. Samuel Morley). On the platform were the Hon. Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Donald Matheson (president of the school), Mrs. Matheson, Mr. E. Tritton, Messrs. Kirk and Curtis, of the Ragged School Union, Lieut.-Col. Bevington, Rev. Dr. Bradby, Rev. H. C. Mitchinson, and Mr. Menzies (superintendent).

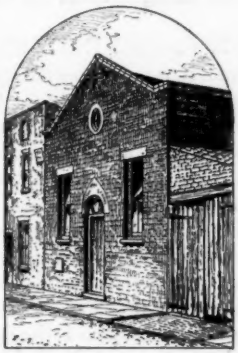
The Chairman regretted that, through serious illness, Mr. Samuel Morley was unable to be with them. Mr. Morley was a worthy successor of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, for there was no man more in sympathy with the poor and who sought to alleviate their distress in every way. He had received letters of sympathy from Mr. MacGregor (Rob Roy), Mr. Mead, of the firm of Peak, Frean, and Co., who started the new building fund, the Rev. S. Charlesworth, Sir T. F. Buxton, and others.

The Secretary read the report, from which it appeared that this was the twenty-third year of Stephen-the-Yeoman Ragged School. It had seen the pulling down of the old building, and witnessed the raising on its site of a new and more commodious one. The new building contained on the ground floor two large class-rooms, with kitchen and other conveniences; the upper floor is capable of seating between 300 and 400 children. Through the generosity of Mr. Mead, the Rev. Samuel Charlesworth, Miss Austin, the Ragged School Union, and other friends, the cost of the new building had been raised except about £100, which the committee hoped would be soon forthcoming. Among the agencies there was a Sunday School of 305 scholars and 15 teachers, and a Day School with an average attendance of 130. The Night School, with a former attendance of 40, would be forthwith reopened, and with ampler attractions. The Band of Hope averaged an attendance of 40. The Penny Bank had been open every Saturday throughout the year, and 4,437 deposits had been made, amounting to a total of £213. The Mothers' Meeting had over 70 members. The cash account showed a deficit in the general fund of £50, and in the building fund, as stated, of about £100.

The meeting was addressed by Colonel Bevington, the Rev. Dr. Bradley, Messrs. E. Bayley, D. Matheson, J. Menzies, J. Kirk, and others.

GREAT ASSEMBLY HALL, MILE END ROAD, E.

THIS magnificent hall, with its spacious galleries, capable of accommodating 5,000 persons, was opened on 6th February. This with the coffee palace, book saloon, and a smaller building for schools, will provide for the material moral and spiritual needs of young and old. Mr. Charrington deserves the hearty congratulations of the Christian public for his admirable persistency in well-doing. He has now achieved one desire of his heart; his other paramount desire for the ingathering of a large harvest of souls we trust will be also accomplished.



SUBURBAN ACTIVITY.

"Provoking one another to love and good works."

SHAFTESBURY RAGGED SCHOOL.

THE Earl of Shaftesbury was prevented from presiding at the subscribers' meeting held in the new buildings through indisposition. Mr. E. Watts, of Devonhurst, kindly took his lordship's place. The meeting opened with prayer offered by the Rev. Nevison Loraine, who followed with an address of welcome. The report was then submitted by Mr. Tweddle, of which the following is an extract:—

"An effort to introduce religious and moral instruction to the children of the very poor in Chiswick was started on the second Sunday in September, 1883, when a room was engaged, for the use of which one shilling was paid each time. Soon, however, the room was crowded, and a lean-to shed had to be utilised.

"In the following year an application was made to the Ragged

School Union for assistance, and on Sunday, September 7th of that year, a visit was paid to the school by their representative, Mr. R. J. Curtis, who suggested the taking of a house in William Street. Within a week of his visit a letter was received from the secretary, enclosing a cheque for £10 from the Committee; and on the receipt of this valuable aid the house was taken for mission purposes at a rental of 4s. per week. The work grew so that the loan of a washhouse proved a great boon, but to meet the requirements of the work a suitable building became a necessity.

"An appeal for the necessary funds was made in the spring of last year, and by the autumn £100 was received, so that the trustees were able to arrange for the purchase of two cottages, which, at a small cost for alterations, it was thought could be utilised for some time to come.

"On 1st October the late revered Earl of Shaftesbury was called to his rest and reward, and it was suggested by a friend interested in the work that steps should be taken at once to erect a new building as a local memorial to the memory of him who took such an interest in the welfare of all poor children. Friends on every hand signified their approval by contributing, so that matters were so far advanced that arrangements were soon afterwards made for commencing the building upon the site of the two cottages referred to, and the memorial stone was laid on Saturday, December 12th, by Mrs. Watts, whose name has become a household word through the kindness she has shown in connection with this undertaking. On Saturday, 30th January, the same kind friend opened the building by giving the scholars a German Christmas-tree, and on the same day a very kind letter was received from Mr. Henry Smith, enclosing a cheque for £25, that it might be opened free of debt.

"When all the bills came in it was found that we had a deficit of £23 0s. 10d. Mr. Watts, on hearing this, most generously gave a cheque for the amount, so that the building is now clear of debt in consequence of his kindness, and at the same time Mrs. Watts presented the school with a library.

"An assistant has been found to help Mr. Smith in the evening meetings, which will be held every night of the week. £16 is still required to make up the salary of the assistant for the first year.

"It has been suggested that at a small cost the yard at the back of the building should be covered in, and a bath fitted, so that the children may learn that cleanliness is next to godliness. This will require £30."

In conclusion, one and all were thanked who have by their prayers, sympathy, and practical help enabled the Shaftesbury Ragged School to be opened free of debt.

Mr. Kirk (secretary of the Ragged School Union) moved, and Mr. Curtis (organising secretary) seconded, the adoption of the report, which was unanimously carried. A presentation was made, consisting of an illuminated address, to Mrs. Watts, who unfortunately was prevented from being present through indisposition. Mr. Watts suitably replied on her behalf. A vote of thanks to the chairman was heartily carried. Mr. Watts proposed a vote of thanks to the evangelist. Mr. Smith, on rising, simply said, "The plate is at the door." The meeting closed with the doxology and benediction.

THE LIGHT OF LEARNING AND THE GLOW OF CHARITY.

Opening of a New Ragged School at Oxford.

On the evening of March 16 there was a large gathering in the buildings which have just been completed at 60 and 61, Friars Street for the Oxford Ragged School, which has hitherto been carried on in what was formerly an old boat-house in Friars Wharf. The present commodious structure consists of two stories, and provides two large schoolrooms and three class-rooms. The two large schoolrooms are 56ft. long, and 18ft. wide, and the two class-rooms 20ft. by 12ft. There is also a smaller class-room. The total cost of freehold site and building, with furniture, was £835.

The company assembled in the upper room, where tea and coffee and light refreshments were served, and among those present we noticed—Sir W. J. Herschel, Bart., the Mayor (Alderman Buckell), the Principal of St. Mary Hall, the Rev. A. M. W. Christopher, Mr. H. R. Williams, of the Ragged School Union, Sidney F. Underhill (secretary), Mrs. Max Müller, Mrs. Toynbee, Mr. and Mrs. Williams (superintendent and matron of the Industrial Day School). An adjournment was afterwards made to the lower room, when the proceedings were commenced by prayer, by the Principal of St. Mary Hall.

Sir William Herschel, who presided, said they were, of course, all aware that the object they had before them was to declare these new buildings open for the Ragged Schools of the three parishes of Holy Trinity, St. Ebbe, and St. Thomas, and also, he ought to add, of the whole city of Oxford. Their object was to interest, not only the immediate residents of the parishes, but also to secure the interest of those who, from their position and their abundance of occupations in other directions, were perhaps not even aware of the existence of a Ragged School in Oxford. Should he appeal to members of the University to lend them one small share of their zeal in the work

that was going on at their doors? He might urge it on the ground of self-interest, that the evils with which the Ragged Schools contended were such as must go to corrupt the city itself in which they lived, if they were not combatted energetically by all classes. He preferred to appeal to that loftier motive which had induced them to send men to such noble institutions as that of Bethnel House or the Toynbee House in London.

Mr. Williams said he must congratulate them upon having such a good building for their work, and also upon having Sir William Herschel as their chairman, for his name had been known for many years as being connected with religious and moral teaching. He ventured to think their building was a very good and cheap one, and he congratulated them upon Mr. Underhill's efforts in the whole matter. It was very frequently asked, What did they want Ragged Schools for? He should like to know whether all poverty had disappeared in Oxford or London, for he was afraid that while they had poverty they must have Ragged Schools. The Ragged School was a very expressive term, and children recognised it as their school. But it was still said, What did they want with Ragged Schools? These were the days of Board Schools and universal education, and they did not want them. What was a Ragged School? It was not simply an elementary day school. It was a place where they would collect the poorest of children together, and teach them the ways of righteousness and holiness. It was not simply that they would come and hear a lesson, and go away, but they must look after them and care for them, and watch over them, and give every possible encouragement to them, that they might pursue the right way. They heard talk sometimes of the "bitter cry," but, as Lord Shaftesbury often said, the bitter cry was forty years ago, for there was no comparison of London in 1886 with the London of 1846. The great progress that had been made in morals during the last forty years had been most astounding, and it was so through the influence of Ragged Schools and kindred institutions. If the amount of wretchedness and wickedness had been allowed to go on as it was in 1846 in London, they would, ere many years had been over, have had, not simply a riot as they had the other day, which was merely a police affair, but a revolution. He firmly believed that the state of things in London forty years ago was such that it would have been impossible to have gone on without one. He had seen bands of men in times of trade depression go along the Whitechapel Road and clear every baker's shop of its bread, and he had seen shopkeepers pass the word along that the men were coming, and the shutters were put up with every possible expedition. There was then a lawless and godless population. With reference

to juvenile crime, he was surprised to hear some little time ago from the Duke of Westminster, and from Lord Aberdeen, who was now Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, that juvenile crime had decreased in the last thirty years, what did they think? 20 per cent.? 30 per cent.? It was not 20 or 30 but 75 per cent. (Applause.) He was much struck with the statement, and he went to the Home Office and saw the authorities there with reference to the matter, and they referred him to Sir Edmund Du Cane, the Director of Prisons. In 1856 the commitments of juvenile offenders in England and Wales amounted to 11,808 boys and 2,173 girls, or a total of 13,981. In the year 1881, such had been the progress of civilisation and good training that the commitments were reduced to 4,688 boys and 795 girls, or a total of 5,483. These figures were very striking, and showed that the progress of education and morals had been very great. A good many of the juvenile prisons were no longer required, and the same might be said of the prisons of England generally. Some of the London prisons had been depopulated, and it had been suggested by Lord Brabazon that the prison sites should be turned into recreation grounds for the poor of London. The Chairman had appealed to ladies and gentlemen, and had referred to some who were doing good work in connection with that Ragged School. He trusted there would be no falling off in the attendance of teachers. The kind of work to be carried on would be a matter for their own experience.

Mr. Hugh Hall said the great blessing of education was that it made people discontented. If they looked at the Ragged School as a great means of education, they might do so, he thought, in three aspects. They might consider, first of all, that it was carrying on a great religious work; secondly, they might say it was carrying on, or trying to carry on, in conjunction with other forces, the work of education beyond that magic period of fourteen years which was fixed by their Education Acts; and thirdly, they might look at it as educating and bringing an interest to life which perhaps they never had before, to those volunteers who came forward and worked in these Ragged Schools.

The Mayor said, as an old worker in Ragged School teaching, he was sure he could not speak in too strong terms of the great lift which had been given to this movement by the erection of that building. The statistics placed before them by Mr. Williams would certainly help them to see the bright side of the question, and while they were thus led by these statistics to rejoice in the progress that had been made, he was quite sure that it would be the strongest possible inspiration to future work. Although there were many agencies at work in Oxford and elsewhere for getting hold of these

poor outcasts of society, there was *a real work to be done with Ragged Schools.*

Votes of thanks were proposed, seconded, and carried by acclamation to Sir William Herschel and Mr. H. R. Williams.

A BRIGHT EVENING RADIANT WITH PROMISE.

LANSDOWNE PLACE SCHOOL, TABARD STREET.

ON Saturday evening, a short time since, the annual meeting and *soirée* in connection with this school was held at the College Buildings, Temple Street, Newington. About 200 ladies and gentlemen were present.

In the course of the evening Mr. John Willson (the President) congratulated the teachers on being surrounded by so many of their friends. He referred to their work, and said the effect of their labours

was to raise to a higher level children who are usually found in the gutter. There were many children who, when they first came to the school, were ignorant of the alphabet, but after a time were able to read the Bible, and do many other things which tended to their advantage. He was reminded of a boy who once came to the school, being clothed with only one garment—a pair of trousers which were held up by a ragged piece of string, slung across one shoulder, and the only fear was that if ever he got out of them he would never get back again, as there were so many back and side entrances. But there had been much improvement in that respect. God's blessing had been on the efforts of the teachers, and by it the children were much benefited.

Mr. F. Fisher (the Secretary) said there had been an increase in the school but no increase of teachers, which made the work very heavy for those who were at present engaged in it.

Another Young Men's Club.

The Superintendent, Mr. Passmore, said his great ambition was to get in sufficient funds to enable them to take a house in the district for the young men of the neighbourhood of Kent Street, to form a Young Men's Club with all its attendant advantages, as he anticipated good results therefrom.

Mr. John Kirk, the Secretary of the Ragged School Union, congratulated the workers upon their good report, and hoped friends would support and encourage them with money and help to enable them to obtain suitable premises for the Club they so much desired.

The Annual Report showed that the children from the poorest homes and the lower classes of society were taught the Gospel truths week by week. The school was open during other evenings in the week. There was a Sewing Class, a Band of Hope, a Penny Bank, and there were many other similar beneficial agencies.

During the evening there was exhibited a collection of Frith's Photos of Swiss Scenery; a collection of portraits of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, dating from 1855; and various curiosities from Egypt. Microscopes were lent by the New Cross Microscopical Society, and musical items were contributed by kind and gifted friends.

The children's Annual Dinner came off on February 2nd, the party consisting of over 200 hungry guests. The repast consisted of joints of roast beef with baked potatoes. Next followed a goodly array of plum puddings, made by the lady teachers and friends of the school. After the dinner an entertainment was conducted by Professor Bently Green, who gave a very clever and amusing display of his powers as

ventriloquist and conjurer, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the children and friends present. The school had been very tastefully decorated with Chinese lanterns, flowers, &c.

MANCHESTER TESTIFIES!

At the Annual Meeting of the Ragged School Union, held in the Religious Institute, 100, Corporation Street, Manchester, at the end of last year, Mr. McGill said that though introduced to this meeting as the Secretary of the Manchester City Mission, he preferred to present himself as a Ragged School Teacher. It was now thirty-four years since he joined a Ragged School; and to the training there received he owed all that he was, together with any qualifications he possessed for the position he now occupied; he was, therefore, a firm believer in Ragged Schools, and for himself had the greatest pleasure in accepting the pledge of the resolution which he was called upon to support, viz.: "To do everything in his power to increase the number and efficiency of the schools in this city." He further stated as his honest conviction that the agency which, above all others, had done most to keep the mass of society from utter corruption had been the Ragged School. Manchester has been pre-eminently, for the last quarter of a century, the City of Ragged Schools. No place, for its population, has had an equal number of these most admirable institutions.

If this city is to be lifted out of the slough into which years of sinfulness has plunged it, it must be with a well-made hawser. Now a hawser is made of first-class strands, and the first strand we employ is The Ragged School Union. We must have more Ragged Schools; those huddling in wretched accommodation must be well housed; those half strangled for want of means must be helped; and for those short-handed, workers must be found. This strand for our hawser must be perfected; we all pledge ourselves to give the Ragged School Union our most loyal assistance.

The second strand in our hawser is the Manchester City Mission. He said "second," because inasmuch as the Ragged School deals with the rising generation, no agency can be placed before it in importance. Without the City Missionary the Ragged School loses half its power, but in their *union* both are doubly blessed.

Now, then, let us suppose that we have vigorous Ragged Schools, and that every door in the city is being visited by devoted and soul-seeking Missionaries. Is that all? No. We shall still want permanent Gospel Services, periodical Missions to keep up effective

aggression, and a trained band of pioneer Missionaries. *That is the third strand in our hawser.* We have at present six Missions going on nightly in various parts of Manchester. Do you complain of want of teachers for your Ragged Schools? There they are!—a regiment of "six hundred" newly-converted men and women ready for any place to which the Great Captain may order them!

CHERISH HIS MEMORY!

NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO LORD SHAFTESBURY.

To the Editor of the "Times."

SIR,—Kindly allow me to state that Mr. J. E. Boehm, R.A., Sculptor in Ordinary to the Queen, has accepted the commission offered to him by the committee to execute a marble statue of the late Earl of Shaftesbury for Westminster Abbey. It will be of the same size as those of the late Lords Beaconsfield and Stratford de Redcliffe. The bronze statue for the new thoroughfare, Shaftesbury Avenue, is still under consideration, a site for which will be granted by the Metropolitan Board of Works, with whom the committee are in correspondence.

I regret to say that the fund for the Shaftesbury Convalescent Homes for Poor Children is making but slow progress; for some weeks past the contributions to it have been very small, and, in fact, have almost ceased. Miss Rye, who has just returned from her children's homes in Canada, in enclosing me her subscription of £5 to this fund, says, "I only wish I could afford to give more; but no money could express my love to his memory nor my gratitude to his constant efforts on behalf of my work, nor can any one but ourselves know how much we miss his personal and cheery visits and wise counsels."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. R. WILLIAMS, Hon. Sec.

6, Lime Street, London, E.C., March 2nd.

A regret is expressed by Mr. H. R. Williams in the above letter at the slow progress that is being made with the fund for the Shaftesbury Convalescent Homes. It is fitting that a statue should be erected in Westminster Abbey, and some memorial, as statue or fountain, in some crowded thoroughfare; but nothing could be more congenial to his lordship's feelings (as we knew him) than the providing of such Homes and sustaining the work to which he gave his life.

The response made to the appeal for the Shaftesbury Convalescent Homes from schools up to the present time is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
King Edward Ragged Schools 5 0 0			
King Edward Certified Industrial Schools . 6 7 6			
	11	7	6
"One Tun" Ragged School, per Mrs. Barker Harrison...	5	2	2
George Yard Ragged School...	3	0	0
Fox Court Ragged School ...	5	1	0
The Costermongers' Christian Mission	5	14	10
Walker Street Ragged School	2	3	6
Kentish Town Ragged School	0	5	9
Mildmay Missions	5	13	8
Sermon Lane Mission ...	3	0	3
Foubert Place Free School ...	0	2	0
Bexley Heath Missions ...	0	11	8
Castle Lane Ragged School ...	1	1	0
Ingram Place Ragged School .	1	10	0
Three Colt Street Ragged School	1	0	0
Croydon Ragged School ...	1	1	0
Gravesend Ragged School ...	2	6	0
G. J. Hoon, Esq. (Kingsland Ragged School)	0	10	0
St. James's Mission	0	7	9
Mr. and Mrs. Strudwick (Dartford Ragged School)...	0	10	0
Stratford Ragged School ...	0	10	11
Jurston Street Ragged School	1	17	3
West Greenwich Ragged School	0	13	0
Mr. and Mrs. Mowat... ...	0	2	6
Hamond Square Ragged School	1	0	9
Exeter Buildings Ragged School	0	5	1
East India Road Ragged School	0	10	0
Rufford's Buildings Ragged School	0	5	0
Islington and North London Shoeblack Society	0	10	0
South London Shoeblack Society	0	10	0
East London (Blue) Shoeblack Society	0	3	0
North-west London Shoeblack Society	1	1	0
Members of Blackgang (I.W.) Mission	1	1	0
From a Ragged School, per Dimsdale and Co.	1	4	7
Richmond Street Ragged School School	0	8	0
Morley Hall	0	10	0
Tobago Street Mission ...	0	4	0
Parker Street Ragged School .	0	11	0
Nelson Street Ragged School .	1	1	0
Webber Row Ragged School .	0	15	6
Watford Ragged School ...	1	4	0
Boundary Lane Institute ...	0	10	0
Ernest Street Ragged School .	0	10	6
Homerton Ragged School ...	1	2	1
Harrow Green Ragged School	0	4	6
New Tothill Street Ragged School	0	5	0
Goldie Street Mission ...	1	2	2
Thrawl Street Ragged School	1	5	0
Tower Street Mission and Ragged School	1	10	0
Old Ragged School Scholar and Wife	0	5	0
Collected among Sunday School Children in farthings ...	0	2	0
Lorrimore Road Mothers' Meeting, per Miss Gent... ...	3	16	6
Crown Court	1	3	6
Johnson Court Ragged School	0	6	0
Lambeth Ragged School ...	0	13	0
Lamb and Flag Ragged School	1	7	0
St. Giles's Christian Mission .	1	2	7
Canal Road	0	7	6
Contents of Box Outside Mansion House.			
469 pennies	1	19	1
106 halfpence...	0	4	5
8 farthings	0	0	2
18 half-crowns	2	5	0
16 florins	1	12	0
73 shillings	3	13	0
65 sixpences	1	12	6
9 threepennies	0	2	3
4 sovereigns	4	0	0
2 half-sovereigns	1	0	0
770 coins	£16	8	5

The following letter was spontaneously written by a warm-hearted subscriber to the Union, and sent by him to many newspapers in different parts of the country. We thank him heartily:—

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Sir,—Will you allow me to call the attention of all the admirers of the late Lord Shaftesbury to the desirability of honouring his memory by being supporters—either donors only, or, better still, annual subscribers, in however small a degree—of that noble institution, the Ragged School Union, the office of which is No. 13, Exeter Hall, Strand? This the one which has many other smaller Ragged Schools in various parts of the country more or less dependent upon it, and may be called their mother, which is quite inadequate to the exhausting demands constantly made upon it. This severe weather seems to remind us of the appeal which his lordship can no longer make. I am sure this suggestion will commend itself to all who have ever witnessed the sad destitution of the poor, helpless children in London and other large cities. No memorial would be more acceptable to the great founder himself, who has but recently passed away from our midst; who, though dead, yet speaketh; and concerning whom it may be said, as of every other good man, "His works do follow him."

Yours, &c.,
Melville Churchill.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

Hammond Square, Hoxton.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 2nd and 3rd, the children and elder scholars of these schools were provided with a good tea, and were afterwards supplied with food for their higher nature. Hammond Square in the early days had a very close connection with the late Earl, and memories of his noble works linger in the neighbourhood. So to perpetuate them, to awaken admiration and to provoke imitation of this great man who had a genius for humanity, a very interesting descriptive statement of his life work has been produced, and on both these evenings was admirably rendered. The young people were seated before an ample platform, on which seats were placed for the accommodation of those who from time to time figured in the performance. On the wall was a portrait of the late Earl Shaftesbury. The meeting was hushed to stillness when the entrance of an important personage, a real live Britannia,

duly equipped with all the insignia of her state, and looking every inch an impersonation of this imposing personage, created quite a sensation. She took her seat on the platform, and commenced the performance by giving a brief outline of the career of the *Hero of the Night*. Some of the characters, such as the coster, the shoeblack, the sailor boy, the flower-girl, and the chimney sweep, were in costume. Sometimes in dialogue, sometimes in monologue, the story of the great philanthropist's life was told. The children were wonderfully interested and instructed by this ingenious performance. They learned how through Lord Shaftesbury the sufferings of women and children in mines, and children in factories, and chimney sweeps or climbing boys, had been put an end to. And in various ways the circumstances connected with the work of flower-girls, costers, &c., had been ameliorated by the help he gave to those who undertook to work for their advantage. One of the characters hung a green wreath on the portrait, and the flower-girl decorated it with flowers from her basket. Messrs. Kirk and Curtis, from the Ragged School Union, were present, and Mr. Curtis at the close of the entertainment congratulated the friends on the success of the evening, and added a few important particulars illustrative of the great Earl's career.

THE ENGLISH GIRLS' GARTEN.

At a recent meeting in Earl Fortescue's drawing-room at 40, Belgrave Square, the following were present:—Lady Louisa Egerton, Lady Frederick Cavendish, the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley, Lady de Rothschild, E. Chadwick, Esq., C.B.; Mrs. Poulden, Mrs. Soltau, Mrs. Edmund Helps, Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Mrs. Heller, the Misses Ball, Mrs. Westgarth, and others.

Miss Headdon said that the "English Girls' Garten" system, to the extension of which she has been specially devoting herself for some years, was originally devised, and has been for several years successfully carried on, in the United States. Its object is to teach all common household work, such as making beds, laying and lighting fires, cleaning grates, scrubbing the floor, sweeping the room, setting the breakfast and dinner table, washing and ironing clothes, answering the bell, showing in visitors, and, in fact, teaching all the duties of "little maids of all work," partly by means of small toy samples of each thing, partly by songs and lessons which teach the children why it is right to do it in one way rather than in another, and partly by giving short, bright object lessons, which is one of the best

methods of drawing out a child's intelligence and producing a durable impression on its memory.

Miss Headdon had brought six little girls, inmates for less than two months of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. These six children proceeded to lay the napkin-size tablecloth on the miniature toy-table, and arrange the corresponding toy breakfast things on it, singing the appropriate song the while. They then proceeded in the same way to remove and put them by. A little toy wash-tub, toy poles for clothes lines, a toy scrubbing-brush, &c., were also exhibited, to the great satisfaction of all assembled.

After a short deliberation it was moved by Lord Fortescue, seconded by Lady Louisa Egerton, and carried unanimously:—

"That the first step to be taken with a view to the ultimate wide extension of this 'English Girls' Garten' system for the practical training of little girls, some as future domestic servants, and very many more as future wives and mothers, would be to try to persuade the managers of the large Metropolitan District Pauper Schools, with many female children residing within for years, to introduce this system in the first instance into such of those establishments as have 'Kindergartens' already in operation therein, as its effect would powerfully tend to remove the widespread and not wholly unfounded impression that girls brought up in those enormous establishments (wholly dissimilar from any private households in which girls could ever be engaged as servants) are, after all the large expenditure incurred by the ratepayers for their maintenance and schooling during many years, almost always found on entering domestic service to be very helpless, and nearly useless as regards household work in general."

KINGSLAND INSTITUTE FOR WORKING GIRLS AND NURSING ASSOCIATION

(Formerly known as Stoke Newington Night School and Female Mission)

Was established in 1874, and embraces the following operations:—Club Rooms open every evening, Coffee-room, Bible Classes on Sunday afternoons and evenings; Classes for Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; a Bible Address each evening, Class for Little Girls once a week, two Mothers' Meetings, Coal Club, Blanket Club, Clothing Club, Bible Classes in Factories, Tea Meetings on Bank Holidays and Saturday evenings, a Maternity Club, and Invalid Kitchen.

Two district nurses attached to the Mission paid 4,393 visits to 278 cases during 1885.

Cooked dinners are frequently provided in cases where extra nourishment is known to be essential. Indirect help is also constantly afforded by the nurses, as they report cases which need to be sent to hospitals, convalescent homes, or which require surgical instruments.

The Coal Club is entirely self-supporting, as the discount allowed by the coal merchant covers all expenses.

The most important branch of the work is that amongst factory and other working girls. Previous to the opening of the Institute 457 names had been entered on the books in the ten winters during which the Evening Club had been held. Now 1,186 more have been added, making a total of 1,645 who have at one time or another come under the direct influence of the Mission. Night after night the club-room is filled with these working girls, many of whom would otherwise be in some of the lowest music-halls and public-houses.

The Saturday tea-meetings are the strength of the week's work, sometimes as many as 100 being present. They are real recreation evenings, plenty of music, singing, games, and talk. Then later on come hymn-singing and a Gospel address. Special efforts are made to reach the factory workers during any of the public holidays. A large party is generally taken out for the day on the Bank Holiday itself, and tea-meetings are generally held on one or two of the following days, until the girls return to their regular work.

The club-rooms are open every evening for classes. On Sunday a Bible Class at 3.30, and a meeting with address at 6.30. A Bible Class is held on Wednesday evening, and there are classes on other evenings for reading, writing, and arithmetic. The chief aim is to make these girls feel "at home," and they need not take part in the classes unless they choose, but may work or play games, while the piano is a constant attraction.

The Coffee-room is a valuable adjunct to the Club-room. Here hot meat dinners are provided at an average price of 3d. per head, and this price affords a small profit. Tea is also provided at 4.30, and again at 7.

The Bible Classes in factories are also an important feature. One is held at a tin-box factory in Ball's Pond, the other at a capsule and tin-foil factory in the City Road. There is a debt of £45, and no money in hand.

The Report, which contains most interesting details of blessed results, may be obtained of Miss E. Robarts, 120, Stamford Hill.

A LADY IN HER RIGHT PLACE.

RICHMOND STREET MISSION, EAST STREET, WALWORTH.

A CONFERENCE of the teachers and friends was held as above on Monday, February 8th, for the purpose of hearing a paper read by Mrs. L. Gower on "The Needful Qualifications for Ragged School Teaching." Mr. Howe, the superintendent, occupied the chair, and the meeting was opened with singing and prayer.

Mrs. Gower then proceeded to read her paper, which proved most instructive and interesting. The principal points dealt with were derived from personal experience, and included personal piety, patience, preparation of the lesson, perseverance and prayer, all of which were brought out with much force and earnestness.

A discussion followed in which all the gentlemen teachers present took part, all testifying to the great benefit and pleasure they had derived from the paper. The Rev. Mr. Gower, who accompanied his wife, added some valuable remarks from his own experience as a Ragged School worker and former teacher.

[Mrs. Gower, whose maiden name was Gulliford, for many years was an indefatigable worker in connection with the St. Giles's Ragged Schools. She was most zealous on Sundays and week evenings and day by day in furthering the welfare of a large class of elder lads, to whose temporal and spiritual welfare she gave her time, her talents, and her energies unstintedly.—EDITOR.]

REAPING.

"Those who go forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them."

EXETER BUILDINGS RAGGED SCHOOL.

March 8th, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—About twenty years ago a lady taught a class of roughs in Exeter Buildings Sunday School. They gave her much trouble, and tried her greatly, but patience, perseverance, and prayer overcame every difficulty. They attended very regularly, and the class was always full, and although sometimes very tiresome seemed to love their teacher very much. Years passed away, and they grew into life. Some as soldiers and sailors; others, through the kindness of the superintendent of the Sunday-school, who was a large builder, became car-

penters, plumbers, painters, bricklayers, &c., and seemed to get on respectably in life.

This lady kept up a regular correspondence with those who were on foreign service, who had a large number of letters from her, some of which I have seen. I have heard several of these young men stand up in our old scholars' meetings and speak out boldly for Christ. One young man formerly of this class, who served in the army, and is now out of his time, is a kind of missionary among soldiers, and has permission to enter any of the barracks in London for the purpose of holding religious meetings. He has also hired a small room in Battersea, where he meets a goodly number of mothers on Sunday afternoons, and is doing a great work for his Master.

Another young man of the same class is making himself very useful in the "Salvation Army." Another is a constant speaker at temperance meetings. Altogether I know of about six of the young men who are now on the Lord's side. Let not teachers be discouraged because the work is hard—they may sow in tears, but reap in joy.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

To Mr. R. J. Curtis. GEORGE MATTHEW.

A RAGGED SCHOLAR'S GRATITUDE.

The other day a gentleman visited a Ragged School, and was soon recognised by his old friends, for it was through their kind help he went to the colonies some years ago. A kind providence has prospered him, and as an expression of his gratitude he gave £50 to enable them to aid other lads to emigrate.

BRUNSWICK STREET RAGGED SCHOOL.

The following letter is from an old scholar:—

57, B——— Road, Jan. 12th, 1886.

DEAR MR. VIZER,—I am very sorry I shall not have the pleasure of being with you to-night, but my thoughts will be there. I have lately taken another business at New Southgate, so it prevents me from going anywhere. I should so much like to see Mr. Ware. It is twenty-two years ago since I had the pleasure of seeing him; but though so long I sometimes think of the good advice he gave me more than thirty years ago at the Shoeblack Society.

Please give my kind regards to him, and tell him that I love the same Saviour that he pointed me to when quite a boy. I hope to see him some day. I trust, dear sir, you will have a happy meeting

to-night. Remember me to all old scholars, and also to Miss ——; I forget her name, but the lady that has been connected with the school so long. I hope to see you soon. May God bless you in your good work is the earnest prayer of

Yours truly, E. A.

In Memoriam.

WILLIAM HENRY FISHER.
W. H. MASON.

WILLIAM HENRY FISHER.

Mr. William Henry Fisher, who has recently been called to his rest, had been a devoted worker in the King Edward Ragged Schools for about twenty-four years. In 1862 Mr. Fisher, with several other young men, came from the Young Men's Christian Association (then carried on in the New Road, Whitechapel) to work as a teacher in the Sunday evening school, and by his gentle, quiet manner soon won the respect of his fellow-workers.

During the cholera epidemic of 1866 Mr. Montague formed a committee for visiting the sufferers, and they had upwards of eleven hundred families under constant visitation. Among the visitors none were more constant and helpful than Mr. Fisher. In 1875 he became assistant superintendent of the Sunday evening school, a position which he held up to the time of his death. About five years ago he broke a blood-vessel, and from that time his health began to fail. On the morning of Lord Shaftesbury's Funeral Service in Westminster Abbey he took a cold, of which he never got the better, but he remained in business until Christmas Eve, and he died on January 3rd.

The funeral took place at Manor Park Cemetery on the 9th of January, 1886. Among those who followed his remains to the grave were the Rev. Dr. Tyler, Mr. Montague, and Mr. Swan, while a large number of teachers and senior scholars from the King Edward went down by rail. Messrs. Kirk and Curtis attended on behalf of the Ragged School Union.

On Sunday, the 17th of January, the Rev. Dr. Tyler preached his funeral sermon in Trinity Church, when there were about 1,200 children and friends present.

"Sorrow vanquished, Labour ended, Jordan passed."

W. H. MASON.

Our obituary notices would be incomplete without a reference to the death of W. H. Mason, one of the oldest Missionaries of the London City Mission. He was one of the founders of the Ragged School Union, and laboured very zealously in behalf of Ragged School, particularly in the earlier days of the movement.

Notices of Books.

Passmore and Alabaster, Paternoster Buildings.

The Treasury of David. Containing an Original Exposition of the Book of Psalms, a collection of Illustrative Extracts from the whole range of literature, a series of Homilectical Hints upon almost every verse, and List of Writers upon each Psalm. By C. H. Spurgeon. Price 8s. each volume.

The work while in progress has been so widely noticed and commended, that beyond the announcement of its completion little remains to be said. This colossal work is a monument of twenty years' patient industry. Everything written on the psalms has been laid under contribution. The great Sir Robert Peel said that if he were in exile and shut up to two books of the Bible he would choose the Book of Psalms and the Gospel of St. John, and were he alive now, and possessed of the same wish, he would no doubt select as a help to his meditations the "Treasury of David." The *British Quarterly* commends it for its racy and suggestive remarks, and says also that the volumes are an encyclopædia of reference, and the *Homilist* pronounces it a work of great merit, revealing an intellect of remarkable vivacity and vigour, and a soul aflame with religious earnestness.

John Ploughman's Talk, and John Ploughman's Pictures.

These books have obtained an immense circulation. The moral skin of many a fool must be sore with the stripes inflicted by John Ploughman's rod well pickled. Scotch prudence is said to be largely indebted to the youthful mind being fed on the Proverbs of Solomon. These books are a witty and humorous expansion of the same truths. A few strong things are said to which exception may be taken, but on the whole we say, as is said of certain medicines, no family should be without them.

WILLIAM COLLINS, SONS, AND CO., Limited, London and Glasgow.

The Improved Reader. Standards from I. to VI.

The sixth standard, just issued, containing 304 pages at the remarkably low price of 1s. 4d., justifies the popularity which these books have obtained in the home as well as the school. The selections from the best authors, both in prose and poetry, are both instructive and elevating, and calculated to foster a taste for the best and purest literature. The summaries are most instructive examples in condensation, and will greatly aid the pupil in the task of compression. The spelling difficulties have been again simplified by a careful process of classification and revision. The exercises in parsing and composition are excellent. The whole has been rounded into completeness by a course of lessons on English, Latin, and Greek prefixes, and their use in the formation of words has been included among the exercises. A copious and carefully prepared etymological supplement provides further material for the study of the subject.

CASSELL AND COMPANY, Limited.

The Quiver. An Illustrated Magazine for Sunday and General Reading.

This charming serial deservedly holds a very high place in public estimation.

Cassell's National Library. Edited by Professor Henry Morley. In paper covers, 3d. each, and bound, price 6d.

For merely personal reading the paper covers may serve. When passing from hand to hand binding is indispensable. The following have already appeared:—Plutarch's Lives of Alexander the Great and Julius Cæsar; Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin; Childe Harold's Pilgrimage; The Man of Feeling; The Complete Angler, by Isaac Walton; Warren Hastings, by Lord Macaulay; Sermons on the Card, &c., by Hugh Latimer; Ten Years' Imprisonment, by Silvio Pellico. Each book contains about 200 pages, printed in clear legible type on good paper. They are a part of our classic literature—posterity has passed them down as books possessing the vital spark. The newly awakened mind must be fed, and the publishers have with magnanimous enterprise responded to the want by the publication of works of genius at a merely nominal rate.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON, 27, Paternoster Row.

Dot. The Story of a City Waif. With twelve illustrations, price 3s. 6d.

This is one of those stories so vividly and truthfully written that one

must rejoice and weep by turns at its perusal. Incidentally we learn of the crime committed by one of wealth and position who uses these gifts to fascinate and betray unsuspecting virtue. The character of the unprotected child and her first rescuer, the poor debased yet noble-hearted Bess Branker, are well drawn, and the happy ending of Dot's early life of misery by means of the Ragged School, and the home to which she was taken, is touchingly depicted, and is a truthful and forcible illustration of the benefit such institutions confer on society. We heartily commend the volume.

W. H. AND L. COLLINGRIDGE, 148 and 149, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

Old Jonathan, the District and Parish Helper.

An admirable magazine well suited for circulation among the homes of the poor.

The Garden Oracle. The twenty-eighth annual issue of the Horticultural Year Book. Edited by Shirley Hibberd. Price 1s. *Gardener's Magazine* Office, 4, Ave Maria Lane, London, E.C.

Here those who run may read. It is an able and compact guide for amateurs.

Notices of Meetings.

AN EXTENSION—ST. JAMES'S PLACE RAGGED SCHOOL, NOTTING HILL.

On Thursday evening, January 7th, the new rooms added to the already shapely and commodious building were opened.

The shoeblacks associated with this institution, old scholars, and Sunday-school children were regaled with a bountiful tea, after which they united in singing, under the conduct of Miss Denny.

The night was frosty and densely foggy, yet the friends from far and near mustered in good numbers. At the meeting Sir William McArthur presided. He expressed himself as well pleased with his first visit, and promised to take further interest in the work.

The Rev. Dr. Thornton, Dr. Withecombe, Messrs. Robinson, Rev. W. Cross, J. E. Gordon, Esq., and Messrs. Kirk and Curtis were present, and took part in the meeting.

GOLDIE STREET RAGGED SCHOOL.

The annual prize meeting was held some short time since. The vice-president, Mr. Richard Turner, took the chair, and was supported by Mr. Rowe, formerly superintendent of the school.

The room was quite full, and a fair number of the scholars' parents were

present. A number of the children had prepared recitations, which were nicely delivered, and Mr. Rowe addressed the children. Mr. Turner then presented the prizes, and very kindly gave extra and special prizes to the three first girls and to the first boy. In all seventy prizes were presented, the larger share falling to the girls, who obtain many more marks than the boys, chiefly because of their industry in learning verses. A few suitable words from the chairman brought the evening to a close.

A day or two later a Robin Dinner was given in the same room to 122 poor children of the neighbourhood, which consisted of roast beef, roast pork, and vegetables, and fourteen large plum puddings, after which a short service was held, and the Rev. H. E. Arkell addressed the children. At the end of the meeting, on leaving the room, each child was presented with a Robin Almanack and articles of wearing apparel.

CASTLE LANE RAGGED SCHOOL, WESTMINSTER.

On Thursday, 28th January, 260 scholars were entertained by their teachers and friends in the school-rooms at the above address. The entertainment consisted of a lecture on the history of "a cup of tea," illustrated by a magic lantern kindly lent by the Committee of the Ragged School Union. This was succeeded by a substantial tea.

FIELD LANE BAND OF HOPE.

On Thursday, the 28th January, the seventeenth anniversary took place. Mr. Peregrine Platt, secretary of the Field Lane Ragged School and Mission, presided. The superintendent (Mr. Noel Cox) read the report, from which it appeared that there were in connection with this Band of Hope a Young People's Society holding weekly meetings, a monthly Prayer Meeting, Senior and Junior Choirs, an Entertainment Band and a Cricket Club, the whole being carried on by a staff of ten regularly attending teachers, aided by several senior scholars. The members numbered 321, the average weekly attendance over 200. The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. Milton Smith (of the Sunday School Union) and Mr. John Kirk (of the Ragged School Union). The chairman presented the medals and prizes. The meeting was enlivened by singing and recitations. Several hundred useful presents, and articles from the two Christmas trees, were given to the scholars for regular attendance.

CANAL ROAD FESTIVITIES.

During the Christmas season this Ragged School, which is under the energetic superintendence of Mr. T. Wright and a band of zealous Christian workers, was on two occasions provided with excellent entertainments. The children and adults were equally well cared for. The singing and recitations gave great satisfaction, and a dialogue or representation in character portraying the difficulty of obtaining good servants was excellently rendered. Mr. W. Graham, the treasurer, presided.

SHOEBLACKS EN FETE.

On February 9th the North London Shoeblack Brigade, were regaled with roast beef and plum pudding. After supper they and a numerous circle of friends were entertained with music, a humorous sketch, and sundry representations of an entertaining and instructive character. The behaviour of the lads was most exemplary

and did great credit to Mr. Sheppard, who for many years has had the oversight of this Brigade, and who has done so much among them to foster habits of industry, to cultivate their minds, and to lead them heavenward. Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union, presided. J. E. Jay, Esq., was present, and several friends greatly contributed to the success of the evening.

THE SHOEBLACKS' HOME, MARYLEBONE ROAD.

Recently the third of a series of winter entertainments was given to the boys and their friends, with about sixty boys invited from neighbouring Homes by the North-West London Temperance Band and Star Minstrels. The first part was composed of songs and recitations, which were exceedingly well rendered. Those deserving of notice were two songs, "Some Day" and "Surely," and the recitation, "The Curfew must not ring to-night." A recitation, "God is nowhere," was given with much pathos. The choir sang two choruses, "The Village Home" and "O Father God." The second part commenced with a very laughable and characteristic song, "At the Inventories." The "Waxworks" was a very humorous sketch by the whole number. This institution is under the able superintendence of Mr. T. Scarfe, who is well known to Ragged School workers and other friends for his many efforts to refine and elevate (and with much success) some very rough specimens of humanity.

ST. ANNE'S (LIMEHOUSE) MISSION RAGGED SCHOOL.

On Tuesday evening, February 23rd, over 200 children of the above school assembled at their rooms in Three Colt Street, Limehouse, to partake of a supper, which consisted of roast beef, potatoes, and plum puddings. Dissolving views afterwards amused them. On the following evening over seventy of the "very little ones" were entertained with a tea, afterwards indulging in various games. Thanks are due to the friends for their gifts and kindly help, and to the Rev. W. Donne, the rector, who contributed to the pleasure of the evening.

STRATFORD CHILDREN'S SPECIAL MISSION.

A pictorial lecture on behalf of the above mission, entitled "A Tour through the Holy Land," illustrated with sixty dissolving views, illuminated by an oxyhydrogen limelight apparatus, was given by Mr. R. T. Bond in the Norwich Hall, on Friday evening, March 5th. The Rev. R. P. Pelly, M.A., Vicar of Stratford, kindly presided.

WELCOME MISSION SCHOOLS, HARROW GREEN.

Recently a public meeting was held in the Lecture Hall, Harrow Green, in connection with the second anniversary of the above schools. The chair was taken by J. D. Morgan, Esq., J.P., who was supported on the platform by the following gentlemen:—F. Smith, Esq., B. Tabrum, Esq., C. E. Willis, Esq., and other gentlemen.

Mr. A. C. Wood, secretary, read letters of apology from numerous gentlemen, including C. N. Buxton, Esq., M.P., E. R. Cook, Esq., M.P., and W. Fowler, Esq., M.P.

The Secretary read the annual report, which showed that the attendance at the school had been 170,

compared with 124 in the previous year, and the balance-sheet, which showed a deficiency of £31 15s. 8d. for the year.

The Chairman said the mission which they were called together to support that evening was doing a good work among the poorer children of the neighbourhood. The girls were taught to be useful. The Band of Hope he considered very important. The reading and writing classes were much needed in that neighbourhood, for it had recently grown up from green fields into thickly populated rows of houses, many with two or three families in one house, who had been crowded out of the city. This showed the poverty that existed, and anything they could do to educate the poor children was worthy of their efforts. He considered that the thing which was doing harm, next to drink, was the flood of dirty literature which was so abundantly circulated, and he was glad to learn that the boys attended the reading rooms that are provided in the schools. Another good quality in the work was its unsectarianism. Churchmen and Nonconformists could join together in this work. By visiting the children, and the elder portion of the community, and trying to teach them the truths that the Bible teaches, they would make the homes of the neighbourhood infinitely more comfortable and happy.

The Rev. J. Bradford strongly urged the meeting to make an effort to raise sufficient money to buy the present building, or erect new schools, as by that means the rent would always be paid, and at once cease to trouble the committee, who had sufficient worry to carry on the work of the schools.

Andrew Johnson, Esq., J.P., said he was very pleased to learn that the mission schools were held in a disused public-house.

Mr. John Kirk, of the Ragged School Union, earnestly urged those present to adopt the suggestion of a former speaker and erect new schools or buy the present buildings.

EAST END FACTORY GIRLS.

Dr. Barnardo gave his usual tea meeting to the factory girls in the Edinburgh Castle in January. The girls, who ranged from eleven to seventeen years of age, had been invited by visitors to the factories where they work, the younger of them being "half-timers." About two thousand accepted the invitation. After the capital tea and some singing and pleasant talk came the most interesting feature of the evening, which was the distribution of prizes to the girls who had earned them at the Copperfield Road Night School. Two nights a week throughout the year classes are conducted by Dr. Barnardo's Deaconesses under the charge of Miss Kennedy. Every useful branch of teaching is attended to—to the trimming of a hat and the making of a dress. As soon as a girl makes up her mind to enter a womanly sphere of life, her way is made smooth for her. Many girls have entered into service in Christian homes. The prizes were of a most useful nature: cloth for dresses, work-boxes, Bibles, and other books. A shout of satisfaction greeted an announcement by Dr. Barnardo that he would hold an inspection of the dresses in three months, and a prize would be given to the neatest if it had been made by the "young lady" herself.

KING'S COURT MISSION.

On the removal of Mr. Loydell, the city missionary who has done so much to maintain and extend the mission, to another district, a farewell meeting was held on February 19. After tea Mr. Kirk presided, and in the name of the friends presented Mr. Loydell with a small gift and an address.

LOVE LANE MISSION.

Mr. Harris, the worthy missionary, held his 28th annual meeting on February 17, under the presidency of E. S. Norris, Esq., M.P., and on the following Sunday an address to parents was given by Mr. Kirk (Ragged School Union).

DOVE ROW.

An interesting meeting of parents and scholars, with a distribution of prizes, took place in Morley Hall, Hackney, on Wednesday, March 3. The Rev. Wm. Marshall presided, and addresses were given by Mr. John Kirk (Ragged School Union), Mr. Pomeroy, also by Mr. Cotsford, the superintendent, and Mr. Rowan, the secretary.

GRAVESEND RAGGED SCHOOL.

The 32nd annual meeting of this valuable institution was held in the Town Hall on Monday, March 1. The platform was draped with the "Gordon Flags." The chair was occupied by the mayor, W. Fletcher, Esq., who spoke very highly of the work, and feelingly alluded to the death of the Earl of Shaftesbury and General Gordon, who were great friends of the school. Mayor McKown read an interesting report. Mr. W. Box, treasurer, read his financial statement, which showed the receipts to be £109 0s. 4d.; balance due to treasurer over £18.

MILDMAY AVENUE.

This mission some time since was closed owing to all the houses being condemned. They have been put in a satisfactory state of repair, and the friends have returned to the spot. On Sunday, the 7th of March, it was resumed. A school for children and a service for adults are in operation.

FOX COURT RAGGED SCHOOL.

The Benchers of Gray's Inn once more granted the use of their interesting hall for the parents' annual tea and meeting of this school, on Tuesday, March 2. Sir Robert Carden was announced to preside, but was prevented by a cold. His place was filled by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, the chaplain, and earnest addresses from the Rev. Mr. Moran, Rev. Mr. Beachcroft, Mr. P. Platt, of Field Lane, Mr. Fagg, the hon. secretary, Mr. Kirk (Ragged School Union), and others, were interspersed with cheerful singing, hand-bell ringing, &c.

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AND ALL LUNG DISEASES.

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The Nature, Progress, and True Treatment of this Scourge of England.

(The following Cases are selected from the SIXTEENTH SERIES.)

CHRONIC COUGH and INCIPIENT PHTHISIS.—CASE of Mr. J. G. HODGINS, 47, Nelson Street, TRALEE.

When this patient commenced with my treatment he was invalided at Bournemouth. He had severe chronic cough, with yellow and green expectoration. He had lost much flesh. He had obtained the best advice that hitherto had come within his reach, but from which (as he says in a recent letter), "I never got a bit of good."

I cannot give the date of his commencement, as he was supplied with medicine at various times through a Mr. Freeman, who largely used and recommended it; but it was in the early part of 1885.

On referring to the correspondence, I see in a letter of his, dated May 18, he says:—"I am glad to say I have got so well as to leave Bournemouth and get home again. Your medicine has done me a very great amount of good."

In July he says:—"The cough and expectoration is a mere nothing now. My weight has gone up from ten stones and half-a-pound to ten stones and twelve and a-half pounds—heavier than I ever was in my life."

In August he says:—"You will be glad to hear I have no cough and expectoration now. I intend continuing your medicine though for some time to come."

October 20 he writes:—"I am thankful to say I am quite well now." He confirms this by his local doctor's opinion. A trifling pain under the shoulder (the only divergence from a state of perfect health) was referred to some slight dyspepsia only, by the same authority.

December 16 he writes:—"You will be pleased to hear that I continue well."

CASE of Mr. C. W., near SEVENOAKS.

For special reasons, this patient has asked me to publish his case, but to withhold his name and address, giving it privately only, to any person that I please.

It is nearly two years since he first applied for advice. He had lost a father and several brothers in the prime of life by Consumption, but hearing of a patient in the village who had derived great benefit from my treatment, he was encouraged to come.

Always delicate himself, he had had a Winter Cough for years. Oppression at the chest, pains in the side, expectorations mixed with blood, excited alarm.

In two months he had greatly improved. A tonic of Quinine and Iron, with Glycerine, had strengthened him, and relieved neuralgia which was troubling him. His chest felt stronger, and he was soon able to do a little work.

In another month he was so much better, that he says: "I have been trying to do without medicine, but find I must not yet. I am not so well without it."

In a few weeks he was able to leave off all medicine. The following is an extract from a letter received in September:—

"At length, by perseverance, and the blessing of God, and your good advice, I entirely recovered my health. It is my firm conviction, and that of my wife, that had I not placed myself under you, my work on earth was done.

"I had a daughter six years of age, who had ailed from her birth, and I found that the seeds of Consumption were sown; I gave her a little of my medicine. It acted like magic, and by the time the first bottle was gone, she was well and hearty, and has continued so since. I recommend your treatment wherever I go. Wishing your really useful life may be much prolonged for good, I am," &c.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE SUPPORT OF

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The following sums have been received in aid of the Ragged School Union, from the 20th of December, 1885, to the 19th of March, 1886, inclusive:—

General Fund.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN . . . . . £50.

	£	s.	d.
Abercorn, Duchess of	1	0	0
Amherst, Earl	5	0	0
Abraham, A. B., Esq.	1	1	0
Acworth, N. B., Esq.	2	2	0
Addison, Mrs.	1	0	0
Ainslie, Miss	0	10	6
Allbut, Mrs.	1	0	0
Anson, Sir Wm.	5	0	0
Armstrong, Mrs. H.	1	1	0
Arnot, Miss	1	1	0
Atchley, Miss	5	0	0
A. D. B.	20	0	0
A Donor	0	4	6
A Friend, per Miss S. Hawkins	0	10	0
A Friend, per Miss Paskin	0	5	0
A Lady, per Walter Young, Esq.	0	2	6
"Anglo-Israelite"	2	0	0
An Old Friend	1	0	0
Anonymous	5	7	0
A Servant	0	5	0
A Servant, Market Harboro'	0	5	0
Blantyre, Lord	21	0	0
Baird, Miss J.	3	0	0
Baker, Mrs.	5	5	0
Baiss, Mrs. E.	0	2	6
Balch, Jas., Esq.	0	10	6
Balfour, John, Esq.	0	10	0
Balfour, T. G., Esq.	2	2	0
Banning-Greaves, C.B., Esq.	1	0	0
Barclay, Mrs. Robert	5	0	0
Barker, Mrs. M.	5	0	0
Barron, F., Esq.	2	2	0
Bass, Mrs.	5	0	0
Baston, Miss	0	10	0
Bax, A. R., Esq.	1	1	0
Baynes, Mrs L.	1	1	0
Beaumont, Mrs.	0	10	6
Benham, F., Esq.	1	1	0
Bennett, Rev. W.	0	5	0
Berners, Capt. Hugh, R.N.	5	0	0
Bishop, Miss	1	0	0
Blencowe, Jas., Esq.	1	0	0
Bodkin, Miss	1	1	0
Boyton, F. R., Esq.	1	1	0
Brain, Wm., Esq.	1	0	0
Braithwaite, Isaac, Esq.	5	0	0
Brancke, The Misses R. and E.	0	2	6
Brandreth, Mrs.	2	0	0
Brandt, Miss.	10	0	0
Bright, Mrs. Eliza	2	0	0
Briscoe, Arthur, Esq.	1	0	0
Bristowe, S. B., Esq.	1	1	0
Broadwood, Mrs.	5	5	0
Brocklehurst, W. W., Esq.	5	0	0
Brodie, J., Esq.	0	5	0
Bromhead, Newton, Esq.	0	5	0
Brown, Miss A. W., collected by	2	5	0
Brown, Miss	1	0	0
Brown, Miss	0	3	4
Browne, G. Buckstone, Esq.	1	1	0
Browne, Mrs. Deane	5	0	0
Browne, W., Esq., coll.	1	17	1
Buckingham, J. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Bunnell, Miss	1	1	0
Bunnell, Mrs.	1	0	0
Burnaby, T. F. A., Esq.	0	10	0
Bury, Mrs.	2	0	0
B. G.	1	0	0
B. M. W.	1	0	0
Caird, Lady	1	1	0
Caddy, Miss	0	10	0
Cahill, Miss	1	1	0
Calland, A. P., Esq.	0	5	0
Callcott, Miss L.	1	1	0
Campbell, Chas., Esq.	1	0	0
Campbell, Miss	2	0	0
Campbell, Mrs. E.	0	5	2
Cartwright, Miss	2	0	0
Castle Yard Sunday Evening School, per Mr. W. B. Field	0	10	0
Catt, Miss	1	1	0
Chancellor, Miss E. M.	0	2	3
Chandless, H., Esq.	10	0	0
Charvington, Miss	1	0	0
Churchill, Miss E.	1	0	0
Clack, Miss	1	0	0
Clarke, Herbert, Esq.	5	0	0
Clarke, R. G., Esq.	1	0	0
Clay, Mrs. E.	1	6	0
Clowes, Major	2	0	0
Clutterbuck, Mrs. Caroline F.	2	2	0
Clutton, W. J., Esq.	3	3	0
Coats, Messrs. J. & P.	3	0	0
Coats, Wm., Esq.	5	0	0
Cole, Hon. A. H.	1	0	0
Collected from Friends at Melksham, Broughton, Holt, and Bradford, per Miss Spackman	6	0	0
Collins, Miss M.	2	2	0
Collyer, Miss G. M.	0	5	0
Colman, Miss	0	5	0
Cooper, Fredk., Esq.	10	0	0
Copeman, Mrs.	1	1	0
Cordeaux, Rev. G. P.	0	10	0
Cornell, Samuel, Esq.	0	10	0
Corsbie, Mrs.	2	2	0
Cory, Dr.	2	2	0
Courthorpe, G. C., Esq.	5	0	0
Crewdson, Robt., Esq.	5	0	0
Croft, Wm., Esq.	0	10	0
Crosbie, Miss	5	0	0
Curling, Miss	5	5	0
Currie, Sir Philip	5	0	0
Cust, Miss	1	0	0
Ducie, The Earl of	5	0	0
Dale, Miss	1	1	0
Dalgliish, W., Esq.	2	2	0
Dalton, Rev. S. S.	1	1	0
Dangar, F. H., Esq.	10	0	0
Day, Mrs.	1	0	0
Day, Mrs. F.	0	5	0
Deacon, Miss	1	0	0
Denison, A., Esq.	2	2	0
Dewhurst, G. B., Esq.	1	1	0
Dimsdale, Mrs.	0	2	6
Dixon, Miss M.A.	0	5	0
Dixon, The Misses	0	7	6
Dodd, Mrs. C.	0	5	0
Douglas, Gen. Sir R. P.	0	10	6
Dove Row Ragged School, per W. G. Cotsford, Esq.	1	0	0
Drabwell, Miss	0	0	6
Du Prè, Miss L.	5	0	0
Dyke, Reginald Hart, Esq.	3	3	0
Eastwick, Capt. W. J.	5	5	0
Edlmann, Jos., Esq.	1	7	6
Edmonston, Miss	0	5	0
Ellerton, Richd., Esq.	10	0	0
Eve, Mrs.	1	0	0
E., Mary	25	0	0

	£	s.	d.
E., W.	0	2	6
Fortescue, Earl	1	0	0
Fortescue, Lady C.	1	1	0
Fairbairn, Rev. John	1	0	0
Falkener, The Misses	0	10	0
Fane, W. D., Esq.	1	1	0
Farrow, T. R., Esq.	1	1	0
Farquhar, H. M., Esq.	5	0	0
Fenwick, Mrs.	3	0	0
Field, Henry, Esq.,	2	2	0
Field, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Filliter, Freeland, Esq.	1	0	0
Fisher, Joshua, Esq.	1	0	0
Flood, Henry, Esq.	2	2	0
Fortescue, Hon. D. F.	2	2	0
Foster, Robert John, Esq.	5	0	0
Francis, Mrs.	1	1	0
French, Miss	1	0	0
Fricker, Charles, Esq.	0	2	6
From Cottagers and other Friends in Holybourne, Alton, Hants, per Miss Tomkins	3	0	0
"For Jesus' sake"	0	1	0
Friends, at Windsor	0	3	0
Goodricke, Lady	1	0	0
Gairdner, Miss	0	1	0
Gaisford, Miss	0	10	0
Gardner, Admiral G. H.	1	10	0
Geddes, Miss	1	0	0
Gell, Miss, Senr.	1	0	0
Gent, J. G., Esq.	2	2	0
George, Fredk., Esq.	5	0	0
Gibson, Rev. C. R.	1	0	0
Gladstone, Mrs.	1	0	0
Glasier, W. R. M., Esq.	1	1	0
Goldsmid, Mrs. Yeats	1	1	0
Goldsmiths, The Worshipful Company of	50	0	0
Gomonde, Mrs.	10	0	0
Gooch, C. C., Esq.	10	0	0
Gooch, Miss	1	0	0
Goodchild, Jas., Esq.	0	5	0
Gordon, Wm., Esq.	5	5	0
Graham, Mrs.	0	5	0
Greame, Miss Emma	2	0	0
Greene, Mrs. Turner	1	1	0
Greenfield, Mrs. F.	1	0	0
Grenside, Miss	1	1	6
Gresley, Thos., Esq.	1	0	0
Griffiths, Mrs. C.	0	5	6
Gristock, Dr.	0	5	0
Grubb, Fredk., Esq.	1	0	0
Grubbe, Madame Hunt	1	0	0
Gurney, Messrs.	2	2	0
Gwyn, Mrs. Philip	1	1	0
G. M. M.	1	0	0
Hayter, The Dowager Lady	1	0	0
Howard, Lady Charlotte	5	0	0
Habershon, Dr.	1	1	0
Hale, Rev. W. F.	0	10	0
Hall, Mrs. Ann	0	5	0
Hamilton, Claud, H. Esq.	5	0	0
Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Jas.	3	0	0
Handford, E., Esq.	0	10	6
Hannam, Mrs.	0	2	6
Hardy, Geo., Esq.	0	5	0
Harris, J. Tindall, Esq.	5	5	0
Harris, Mrs.	0	2	0
Harvey, Wm., Esq.	2	0	0
Hawkes, Miss Emma	5	0	0
Hawkins, A., Esq.	0	2	6
Hay, The Misses	1	3	6
Hayward, Geo. A., Esq.	1	1	0
Hayward, Rev. Winstone C.	1	0	0
Heath, Mrs. C. J.	5	0	0
Hemery, C., Esq.	2	2	0
Hicks, G. M., Esq.	1	1	0
Hilder, Thos. F., Esq.	2	2	0
Hill, Miss	0	5	0
Hill, Miss J.	0	2	6
Hill, W. H., Esq.	0	5	0
Hird, Mrs.	0	2	0
Hodgson, S. H., Esq.	2	2	0
Holdich, Rev. T. P.	1	1	0
Holdship, J., Esq.	2	0	0
Holland, Edmund, Esq.	2	2	0
Holt, Miss	1	1	0
Homer, Rev. H.	0	11	2
Hooker, Sir J. D.	1	1	0
Hopkins, Messrs. Jno, and Co.	2	2	0
Hopkinson, Miss	1	10	6
Hudson, B. J., Esq.	10	10	0
Hughes, G. B. Esq.	0	10	0
Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. John	0	5	0
Hull, H. W., Esq.	2	0	0
Hunter, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hurlin, Rev. William, U.S.A.	0	8	0
Hustler, Miss C. H.	0	10	0
Hutchins, Mrs.	0	10	0
H. L. K.	0	10	0
In Memory of Lord Shaftesbury	5	0	0
In Memory of Lord Shaftesbury	1	0	0
In Memory of Lord Shaftesbury	0	2	6
In Memory of Thomas Pope	50	0	0
Iredale, Miss	0	2	6
Irvine, Mrs.	1	1	0
Ives, Miss E.	10	0	0
Jack, Mrs.	3	3	0
Jackson, T. G., Esq.	1	0	0
Jadin, Miss	0	10	0
James, Mrs.	20	0	0
Jeffery, Miss	2	0	0
Jeffreys, Mrs.	0	5	6
Johnston, Mrs.	2	2	0
Jones, Mrs.	1	1	0
Jones, Mrs. E.	1	1	0
Judson, Miss	0	3	0
J. W. A.	10	0	0
J. W. C.	0	2	6
J. Y. P., Mrs	0	5	0
Keating, Sir Henry	3	0	0
Kenny, Courtney, Esq., M.P.	1	1	0
Kenny, Mrs.	10	0	0
Kent, G., Esq.	1	1	0
Keysell, Miss	1	0	0
Keysell, Miss J. M.	1	0	0
Killick, Captain	1	0	0
King, Miss	0	5	0
Kingston, S. C. Esq.	1	1	0
Kinnaird, Hon. A. F.	2	2	0
Knight, Miss	1	1	0
Lammie, Mrs.	0	5	0
Lancaster, T., Esq.	1	1	0
Laurence, Miss	2	0	0
Lee Mrs.	0	10	0
Leigh, Mrs.	0	10	0
Letchworth, Thomas, Esq.	1	1	0
Lewis & Allenby, Messrs.	2	2	0
Lewis, Mrs.	0	10	0
Ling, Mrs.	1	0	0
Lingham, Mrs.	1	0	0
Linn, J. F., Esq.	0	2	6
Lloyd, G. W., Esq.	2	0	0
Lloyd, J. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Lloyd, Theodore, Esq.	2	2	0
Locke, Mrs. J.	1	1	0
Lodge, Mrs.	1	0	0
Lodge, R. J., Esq.	2	0	0
Long, Mrs.	2	0	0
"Longformacus," per Rev. George Cook	1	0	0
Longueville, Mrs. T. L.	20	0	0
Lowe, Miss	2	0	0
Lowther, Sir Charles	1	0	0
Loyd, Lewis, Esq.	20	0	0
Lucas, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Luah, Mrs. George	1	0	0
Lushington, H., Esq.	1	0	0
Maasdyk, Mrs	2	0	0
Maberley, Major-Gen.	3	0	0
Mackenzie, Mrs.	3	3	0
Maclean, Mrs.	1	1	0
Magor, Edw. A., Esq.	2	0	0
Magrath, Miss	0	10	0
Malet, Mrs. M. M.	1	1	0
Malcolm, W. E., Esq.	1	0	0
Mandy, Thomas, Esq.	0	5	0
Manning, Miss	1	1	0
Marflect, Miss	1	0	0
Marriott, Miss	1	0	0
Marris, Mrs. Lucy	0	10	0
Marshall, G. A. J. A., Esq.	0	5	0
Marshall, James, Esq., J.P.	1	1	0
Marshall & Snelgrove, Messrs.	5	5	0
Marston, Miss	1	1	0
Martin, Miss, per:—			
A Friend	0	0	6
Day, Mrs.	0	2	6
Hill, Rev. W. A.	0	2	6
Martin, Miss	1	1	0
Pothecary, Mrs. E.	0	1	6
Urry, Miss	0	1	0
Urry, Mr. W.	0	1	0
White, Mrs.	0	1	0
Maxton, Miss J. Bald	0	5	0
McLeod, James, Esq.	0	5	0
Mead, R., Esq.	0	5	0
Milford, Rev. L. S.	0	10	6
Miller, Miss, per:—			
Darry, Mr. T.	0	1	0
L. A. M.	0	1	0
Wood, Mr. B. S.	0	1	0
Wood, Mrs. Stuckley	0	5	0
Wood, Miss	0	1	0
Wood, Marmaduke, Esq.	0	1	0
Mills, Mark, Esq.	5	0	0
Mirrielees, F. J., Esq.	2	2	0
Mitchell, R., Esq.	0	5	0
Moir, Mrs. W.	1	0	0
Molineux, Mrs. C.	1	0	0
Molyneux, Miss E.	5	0	0
Morgan and Scott, Messrs.	3	0	0
Morley, Samuel, Esq.	10	10	0
Morris, H., Esq.	10	0	0
Morris, Mrs. M. A.	0	10	0
Morris, Miss S.	0	10	0
Morrison, Chas., Esq.	25	0	0
Mullings, Miss E. F.	5	0	0
M. E. S.	0	2	6
M. P. S.	0	10	0
Northwick, The Earl of	1	2	0
Napier, John, Esq.	2	0	0
Nash, Mrs.	1	0	0
Neave, Miss M. F.	1	1	0
Neave, Miss	0	2	6
Needham, Dr.	1	1	0
Newbould, Mrs.	2	0	0

General Fund (*continued*).

	£	s.	d.
Newcome, Miss J. E.	1	0	0
Newcome, Miss F. A.	1	0	0
Nock, Miss	2	0	0
Nottidge, Miss	0	10	0
Ossington, Viscountess	5	0	0
Offertory at Westminster Abbey after Sermon by Rev. F. K. Harford	13	8	0
Oldham, Mrs.	1	1	0
Palmer, Lady	5	0	0
Pelham, Lady Henrietta	2	0	0
Page, J. C., Esq.	1	1	0
Page, Mrs. M.	0	10	0
Page, Thomas, Esq.	3	3	0
Pain, Edwin, Esq.	0	10	0
Palmer, Mrs. E. M.	1	1	0
Parkin, Miss	1	0	0
Part proceeds of sale of work at Immanuel Church Schools, Streatham Common, per Rev. G. S. Streatfield	12	0	0
Part proceeds of sale of work by the pupils of The Misses Smith's School	3	0	0
Part proceeds of sale of work held in the Parish of Holy Trinity, Louth, per Rev. H. B. Streatfeild	2	10	0
Pelham, Mrs. Dudley	3	3	0
Pelly, Raymond, Esq.	2	0	0
Pfeil, Frederick J., Esq.	10	10	0
Phillips, Miss F. M.	2	0	0
Pilcher, Miss	2	2	0
Pitman, Mrs.	2	0	0
Plant, G. T., Esq.	0	5	0
Pope, Mrs.	1	1	0
Porter, R., Esq.	2	2	0
Potter, Mrs.	20	0	0
Price, Mrs. Admiral	3	0	0
Prince, Mrs.	5	0	0
Prior, Miss E.	3	0	0
Procter, J., Esq.	50	0	0
Rawlinson, Lady	1	1	0
Randall & Howell, Messrs.	1	1	0
Rauch, R., Esq.	1	1	0
Rawdon, Mrs.	10	0	0
Ray, Rev. G.	5	0	0
Read, Mrs. C.	0	3	0
Readers of the "Christian," per Morgan and Scott	6	0	0
Rew, The Misses	1	1	0
Risch, Mrs.	1	0	0
Ridley, Miss	10	0	0
Ringrove, R. B., Esq.	1	0	0
Ripley, Miss M.	1	0	0
Roberts, W. A., Esq.	0	10	0
Robertson, Jas., Esq.	1	1	0
Robeson, Miss	0	10	0
Robson, Miss J.	2	0	0
Robson, Miss K.	2	0	0
Roche, Edward, Esq.	1	1	0
Rous, Miss C. K.	5	0	0
Rowley, Sir C. R., Bart.	2	2	0
Russell, G. W., Esq.	0	10	0
Russell & Allen, Messrs.	1	1	0
Rutter, Mrs.	2	0	0
Shakerley, Dowager Lady	15	0	0
Sidmouth, Dowager Viscountess	2	0	0
Surtees, Lady	0	10	6
Sale, Miss M. M.	1	0	0
Scott, Miss	10	0	0
Scott, Miss	1	1	0
Seymour, H. H., Esq.	5	5	0
Shann, Charles, Esq.	5	0	0
Shawe, Miss E.	0	10	0
Shevill, W. H., Esq.	0	2	6
Shewell, E. L. I., Esq.	2	0	0
Silver, Miss S.	1	1	0
Simpkinson, E. V., Esq.	0	7	6
Simson, George, Esq.	1	0	0
Skeat, Rev. Prof.	1	1	0
Skinners, The Worshipful Company of	10	10	0
Slator, Rev. Leonard	1	0	0
Small, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Smith, G. J., Esq.	1	0	0
Smith, James, Esq.	1	5	0
Smith, Miss C. M.	1	0	0
Smith, Mrs. C. L.	2	0	0
Smith, Mrs. J. W.	2	2	0
Smith, Mrs.	0	2	0
Smith, Richard, Esq.	2	2	0
Smyth, Mrs. Watson	1	0	0
Snape, R. J., Esq.	2	2	0
Sneyd, Miss	1	1	0
Souter, Miss	1	0	0
Souter, Miss F.	1	0	0
Southall, Mrs.	0	10	0
Sowler, Miss	3	3	0
"S. P." Missionary Society, per James F. Bellchambers, Esq.	4	3	1
Spawforth, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Spicer, Henry, Esq., M.P.	1	1	0
Starey, S. R., Esq.	0	10	0
Steedman, Miss	10	0	0
Stenhouse, Mrs.	2	2	0
Stenning, Mr. S.	0	5	0
Stephenson, Sir R. M.	5	0	0
Sterry, John, Esq.	2	2	0
Stewart, Mrs. M.	10	0	0
Stewart, P., Esq.	1	0	0
Stone, R., Esq.	0	10	0
Stopford, Admiral R. F.	1	0	0
Strong, Miss A. P.	1	1	0
"Sturge George Trust Fund," 4th Half-yearly Instalment	100	0	0
Sugg, H. Esq.	1	1	0
Swaine and Co., Messrs.	1	1	0
Swanston, Mrs.	0	10	0
Swatman, Miss E. J.	0	5	0
S. E. A.	0	10	0
S. F.	0	7	6
S. L.	3	0	0
Tassell, Mrs.	1	0	0
Tate, John P., Esq.	2	2	0
Tate, Miss H. M.	0	10	0
Taylor, J. Wilde, Esq.	0	5	0
Taylor, Miss A.	1	0	0
Thomson, Miss	0	2	6
Thorn, Wm. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Tippinge, F. Gartside, Esq.	0	10	0
Tomlinson, Mrs.	0	2	6
Treudell, Mrs.	1	1	0
Trowell, Francis, Esq.	1	1	0
Tryon, Fredk., Esq.	0	10	0
Tyndall, Wm. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Uwins, Rev. J. G.	1	1	0
Vaux, Mrs.	0	10	0
Vickers, Mrs.	2	2	0
Westminster, Duke of, K.G.	10	0	0
Wade, E. C., Esq.	1	0	0
Waites, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Wakefield, C. M., Esq.	1	0	0
Walford, Mrs.	2	10	0
Walker, Miss	1	0	0
Walker, Miss, M. A.	1	0	0
Ward, Herbert J. Esq.	0	5	0
Ward, Mrs.	1	1	0
Ward, Lock, and Co., Messrs.	1	0	0
Warrington, Miss L.	5	0	0
Watney, Mrs.	2	0	0
Watts, Mrs.	0	10	0
Way, Rev. H. H. and Mrs.	2	2	0
Webb, The Misses	0	5	0
Webb, Wm. H., Esq.	1	0	0
Welby, W. E., Esq.	5	5	0
Welch, Miss	1	0	0
Wells, Jos., Esq.	0	10	0
Wells, Mrs. J. S.	1	1	0
Western, G. A., Esq.	10	0	0
Weston, Miss	2	0	0
Wheler, E. G., Esq.	5	0	0
Wheler, Mrs. E.	2	0	0
White, Miss	2	0	0
Wickham, Wm. Esq.	1	0	0
Wightman, Miss	0	5	0
Wigram, Rev. F. E.	2	10	0
Willcox, Miss	10	0	0
Williams, Jos. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Williams, Miss A. R.	3	0	0
Wilson, Charles, Esq.	1	1	0
Wilson, John, Esq.	1	0	0
Wilson, J. R., Esq.	1	1	0
Wimbush, Mrs. H.	1	1	0
Wing, Thos. T., Esq.	5	0	0
Wingfield, W., Esq.	1	0	0
Winter, Miss M.	1	0	0
Winter, Mrs. Le Mesurier	3	0	0
Wood, Mrs.	1	1	0
Wood, Rev. Andrew	2	2	0
Wood, R. D., Esq.	5	0	0
Woodhouse, A. J., Esq.	2	2	0
Woodhouse, Francis V., Esq.	2	2	0
Woodhouse, Mrs.	1	0	0
Woodward, Miss F.	0	10	0
Woolley, W. J., Esq.	1	0	0
Wright, J. C., Esq.	2	2	0
Wright, Mrs. W.	2	2	0
Wyse, Mrs.	0	10	0
W.	0	10	3
W. K. H.	10	0	0
Yule, Sir George	1	0	0

Holiday Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Dalton, Rev. S. N.	0	5	0
E. H. S.	0	12	6
Farquhar, H., M., Esq.	2	0	0
Gordon, J. E., Esq.	10	0	0
Potter, Mrs.	5	0	0
S., Lady	5	0	0
Smith, Mrs. Oswald	15	0	0
Withecombe, Dr.	0	5	0

Shaftesbury Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Brown, Miss A. W.	0	4	0
Courthorpe, G. C., Esq.	5	0	0
Nash, Mrs.	2	0	0
Price, Mrs. Rokeby	1	0	0

Special Funds.

	£	s.	d.
Benevolent.			
Bax, Mrs.	1	0	0
Bell, Wm. Edwd., Esq.	1	1	0
Blencowe, Jas., Esq.	1	10	0
Graham, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hey, Rev. John.	3	0	0
Jackson, Mrs. Eliza	1	0	0
J. W. A.	3	0	0
Morrice, R. E., Esq.	5	5	0
Procter, John, Esq.	20	0	0
Robinson, Mrs.	1	0	0
St. George, Mrs.	5	0	0
Soames, Captain	1	10	0
Watney, Mrs.	5	0	0
Woodward, Miss F.	0	10	0
Dinners.			
Anonymous	0	2	0
E. V.	5	0	0
Campbell, Lady	0	5	0
Crowther, Alfred H., Esq.	19	6	7
Goad, Messrs. F., and Son	0	5	0
Haward, Mrs.	0	5	0
Lush, Mrs. George	1	0	0
Naish, Master Wm. Vawdrey	1	10	0
Nicholas, H., Esq.	0	7	6
Scholars of Waterloo Street Sunday School, Camberwell Park, per Mr. H. Wagstaff	0	7	0
Scott, Clement, Esq.	5	3	10
Sunbeam Fund, per Mr. Wm. Everett	0	10	0
Toole, John, Esq.	5	0	0
Drogheda Ragged School, Ireland.			
A Friend	3	0	0
George Yard.			
Potter, Mrs.	15	0	0
King Edward.			
Edmonds, Mrs.	1	0	0
Tippinge, F. Gartside, Esq.	1	0	0
Kingsland.			
Shakerley, The Dowr. Lady	5	0	0
Nelson Street.			
"Sunbeam Fund," per Mr. Wm. R. Everett	0	10	0
Oxford Ragged School.			
Williams, H. E., Esq.	5	0	0
Ragged Church.			
J. W. A.	3	0	0
National Memorial to Lord Shaftesbury.			
Boundary Lane Institute	0	10	0
Canal Road Ragged School	0	7	0
Cornish, Miss S.	0	10	0
Cross, Dr. R.	1	1	6
Crown Court Mission	1	3	6
East India Road Ragged School	0	10	0
East London (Blue) Shoeblack Society	0	3	0
Ernest Street Ragged School	0	10	6
Exeter Buildings Ragged School	0	5	1
Goldie Street Ragged School	1	2	2
Hamond Square Ragged School	1	0	0
Harrow Green Ragged School	0	4	6
Islington and North London Shoeblack Society	0	10	0
Johnson's Court Ragged School	0	6	0
John street, Homerton Ragged School	1	2	1
Juston Street Ragged School	1	17	3
Lamb and Flag Ragged School	1	7	0
Lambeth Ragged School	0	13	0
Lewis, W. D., Esq.	2	2	0
Millwall Ragged School	0	4	0
Morley Hall Ragged School	0	10	0
Mowat, Mr. Wm.	0	2	6
Nelson Street Ragged School	1	1	0
New Tothill Street Ragged School	0	5	0
North West London Shoeblack Society	1	1	0
One Tun Ragged School	5	0	0
Parker Street Ragged School	0	11	0
Richmond Street, Walworth, Ragged School	0	8	0
Rufford's Buildings Ragged School	0	5	0
St. Giles's Christian Missions	1	2	7
Sermon Lane Ragged School	0	18	3
South London Shoeblack Society	0	10	0
Stratford Children's Special Mission	0	10	11
Thrawl Street Ragged School	1	5	0
Tower Street Ragged School	1	10	0
Watford Ragged School	1	4	0
Webber Row Ragged School	0	15	6
West Greenwich Ragged School	0	13	0
Weary Workers.			
Arnot, Miss	0	10	0
Worn-out Teachers.			
Riach, Mrs.	1	0	0
Legacy.			
Read, Miss Frances, per Messrs. F. and E. H. Jackson	17	19	0

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